

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
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No. 33

Important Changes in the Drug Markets

Price changes for the last week do not indicate the true status of the market. The general tone of the situation is optimistic, with rising prices all along the line regarded as inevitable.

Many articles have not changed quotations, but sellers are insisting rigidly on the outside mark, instead of generally being willing to make terms at inside figures, as is generally the case.

Thus in an article showing, by quotations, a two cent leeway, where formerly it was traded in at the lower mark, all transactions now are at the advanced figure, which amounts, actually to a two cent rise, although the increase is not revealed in the price tables.

That small dealers, manufacturers, retailers, all over the country are gradually finding the way to bottoms of the big parcels they bought in the panic last August, is accepted as fact by the big importers, wholesalers and jobbers in the primary distributing markets.

Uneasiness in Mexican articles was

noted in all departments in the last week. Roots, leaves, seeds, and flowers from beyond the Rio Grande showed advances in many cases and marked firmness everywhere. Shipments have been curtailed for some time but the first pinch of shortened stocks is only now being felt.

Opium fell off again during the last week, thereby automatically refuting rumors and reports that big sales for export have been made recently.

The time worn annual spring rumor concerning an expected shortage of citric acid has been paraded through the local market in the last week and although the price is unchanged there is an increase in buying on the part of consumers who fear that through manipulation an advance will be effected.

By thus crowding in orders at this time, these users of citric acid are playing directly into the hands of controllers of the situation since through curtailed shipments from Italy for several months, spot stocks have been permitted to reach a low ebb.

Advances and Declines In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

BUCKTHORN BARK
POTASH PERMANGANATE
BEECHWOOD CREOSOTE
COUMARIN
BALSAM PERU
SALOL
LIME OIL
CARTAGENA IPECAC ROOT
MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SILVER NITRATE

VANILLIN
CAFFEINE ALKALOID
PEPPERMINT OIL
SASSAPRAS OIL
SPRUCE OIL
RED FRENCH THYME OIL
MEXICAN SAFFRON OIL
COLTSFOOT
STRAMONIUM
BRYONIA ROOT
BEESWAX

DECLINED

OPIMUM GUM, POWDERED AND GRANULAR
CUBE OIL
SHORT BUCHU LEAVES
GOLDEN SEAL ROOT
UNICORN ROOT, FALSE AND TRUE
CANDELLILLA WAX
CARNAUBA WAX
JAPAN WAX
CORIANDER SEED
MUSTARD SEED

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1915

CHACE BILL PASSED

It is understood that the Chace bill passed the New York legislature last Saturday and now requires only the signature of Gov. Whitman to become a law. It was passed once before, but withdrawn to permit certain amendments insisted upon by licensed storekeepers and others.

This bill, drafted by the New York State Board of Pharmacy and the State Board of Regents, amends the New York Pharmacy law by exempting sundry household drugs from the restrictions governing retail sales. Originally the bill sought to legalize the sale by retail merchants generally of many articles named in schedule C of the state law hitherto purchasable only from druggists and licensed storekeepers. This caused the withdrawal of the act and as now amended schedule C is not disturbed.

CONFESSION OF A DRUGGIST

Comes Abraham Shapiro, a druggist of Brooklyn, and, in a newspaper letter, makes this remarkable confession:

The other day a young man came into my drug store and my hand was clasped in a firm grip, and eyes reflecting a world of happiness beamed at me. With difficulty and not without gratification I recognized him.

After purchasing my store a few years ago I had been annoyed by a number of heroin fiends claiming to have been obtaining that poison from my predecessor in the dose of one-sixth grain to a tablet. I had thought a sudden stop of its sale would be necessary. Soon I was compelled to change my course. Those fiends, heedless of threats of arrest and prosecution, had become so persistent and dangerous that I decided to be more judicious.

The one-sixth grain dose I had cut to one-twelfth, then to one-twenty-fourth, and ultimately to plain sugar tablets. The fiends had been complaining of the inactivity of the drug, but the confidence I had inspired them with had played a great part, and gradually some of them had unwittingly been converted into "sugar fiends."

The more confirmed fiends, believing my tablets inferior and inactive, had in disgust

resorted to other sources. But a good many had been taking from me the sugar without the slightest comment, until for some reason which I don't wish to disclose, and troubled with remorse for having taken their money, in a sense, by fraud, although many a time not having charged them at all, I had put a stop to that business.

For a few years I had not seen them. You can imagine my surprise upon recognizing in that young man one of the fiends, shrivelled and feeble then, now a vigorous youth. He told me that a few more of the "sugar fiends," as well as he, upon my revelation of the deceit, had concluded that they could exist without sugar tablets and had taken to life anew.

The one admirable thing about Mr. Shapiro is his frankness. When he took it upon himself to prescribe as well as dispense narcotics (unless he is a physician and his letter admits the impression that he is not) he fractured the law in many places. We cannot recommend Mr. Shapiro's no doubt well intentioned system to druggists generally. It might lead them to a Federal or state prison.

AMERICAN CHEMISTS

It is not part of our business to discuss either the theology or the methods of the Rev. William Sunday, but an interviewer in a New York daily newspaper of recent date quotes him as saying on an automobile trip from Paterson, N. J. to the metropolis:

"Look, Ma. There's one of those big chemical factories. You'd think the chemists here in America would get busy and try to imitate those dyes they make over in Germany."

And thus the reverend gentleman not only exposed his naked ignorance of the subject, but revealed the fact that he is a daily newspaper phonograph—for the idea that the dye-stuffs situation is in any way attributable to our chemists had its origin in the daily press.

N. Y. STATE NARCOTIC LAW

The new narcotic law of New York State was printed in full in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS of April 7. Possibly it is as nearly in harmony with the provisions of the Federal narcotic law as any state enactment is likely to be. Several points of the law remain to be settled by the attorney-general, the sale of chloral, for example. The sale of this article is restricted in New York, but the Federal act ignores it. No doubt these matters will be satisfactorily adjusted by the state authorities.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN

Keep your eyes open, Mr. Druggist. Why? Because you would look very awkward walking around with them closed; and, besides, many candidates for Thomas Mott Osborne's University at Sing Sing and similar institutions in other states are on your track.

If a man limps into your store and asks for a corn plaster sell it to him; but if he asks permission "to go back where the prescriptions are filled to put it on" refuse it gently but firmly, and sing softly, as you point to the door. "Way down yonder in the cornfield."

Had a certain Pennsylvania druggist followed this course he would not now

be mourning the loss of about \$30 worth of narcotics from his prescription department. However, he was a kind man and permitted his afflicted customer to "go in back of the counter." Just as the man took off his shoe there was a sharp rap on the cigar counter at the front of the store. The druggist went to wait on the new customer. Shortly afterwards the corn sufferer thanked him and left. Some time later the theft of the drugs was discovered and still later the drugs were found on the corn sufferer and the cigar buyer.

How was this transaction recorded in the druggist's Federal narcotic law register?

DIGEST OF NARCOTIC LAWS

In the May number of the *Pharmaceutical Era* is a valuable analysis of Federal and State narcotic laws, prepared by Martin I. Wilbert, technical assistant, division of pharmacology of the United States Public Health Service.

Forty-nine of our political divisions have adopted narcotic laws of some character and a digest of all of these are presented in the ten pages devoted to the subject in the *Era*.

Mr. Wilbert's work, which appeared in the *Public Health Reports*, will be found invaluable to pharmacists and physicians.

JAPAN'S CELLULOID OUTPUT

Attempt to Combine Two Big Companies Successful

It seems that the negotiations for the incorporation of the Nippon and Sakai celluloid companies, which had been in progress for some time, have been suspended, and the scheme has been abandoned, at least for the present.

The reasons given in the Asahi newspaper for the collapse of the negotiations are that exports of celluloid to England, America, and India continue active. The Nippon Celluloid Co. has stopped the production of celluloid, turning out guncotton instead. In anticipation of the supply of celluloid running short the market price has advanced 20 per cent. The demand for celluloid last year amounted to 87,000 pounds a month. This year Japanese sales as well as exports have increased in activity. The Sakai Celluloid Co.'s full monthly output does not exceed 55,000 pounds, which is far below the demand, and the stocks on the market will soon be cleared.

If the Nippon Celluloid Co. does not resume the manufacture of celluloid, the prospects of the other makers are brilliant. As it is, the rise has been sufficient to relieve the Sakai Celluloid Co. of its difficulties, and there is no need for the companies to hurry over their incorporation scheme. The Osaka Journal, however, notes that if the Nippon Celluloid Co. resumes its manufacture of celluloid, the supply will be increased by 130,000 pounds, much in excess of the demand, and the companies' difficulties will reappear.

The two companies are destined to be amalgamated, and the negotiations will be resumed before long.

London Is Fair

An Advance In Strychnine, Potassium Bichromate and Ergot—Cod Liver Oil and Ipecacuanha, Carthagena, Lower

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, APRIL 28—Market conditions are fair. Strychnine has advanced 2d per ounce to 2s 2d per ounce for pure crystal. Potassium bichromate is dearer at 7d per pound.

Acid acetic, 90 per cent is held at 52£ 10s, and 80 per cent at 42£. Cod liver oil is lower at 165@175s per barrel c.i.f. Arsenic also is lower, and quoted at 18£ in barrels. Ergot is firmer, Spanish being offered at 2s 9d per pound.

Cantharides, Russian, is quoted at 12s per pound. Caustic potash, 90% fetches 120£ per ton. Oil of star anise is offered at 3s 7d per pound, c.i.f. Ipecacuanha, Carthagena, is lower and held at 10s per pound.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, April 12—The annual meeting just held of the Chemical Society was of an historic character, having been presided over by its President Professor, W. H. Perkin, F. R. S. whose father William A. Perkin, was the discoverer of mauve the first synthetic dye, and the originator of the aniline dye industry. As was anticipated this was the subject of the president's address.

The position of the organic chemistry industry, and the personal connection of the speaker with his subject attracted a large gathering, at which some of the leading lights in the British chemical world assisted.

The presentation of the Longstaff Medal to Dr. M. O. Forster, F. R. S. afforded the President an opportunity of testifying to the successful research work accomplished by Dr. Forster since 1895, in bringing to a definite stage the knowledge of the chemistry of camphor. His work on triazo-derivatives was also appreciatively referred to. In acknowledging the honor Dr. Forster announced that he had had twenty-nine collaborators in the researches, two of whom were women, one Dutch and eight Swiss, seven of the latter having taken their Ph. D. at Zurich University with theses on work done at South Kensington—an item of news evidencing that the spirit of chemical research in this country was not altogether moribund.

Views of President Perkin

Dr. Perkin at the outset expressed his conviction that the causes of the decadence of the industry in this country were still imperfectly understood. One of the main reasons for our present position was that we, as a nation and our manufacturers in particular, had failed to understand the extreme perplexity of the scientific basis of organic chemical industry. Another reason given for the decadence in particular of

the dyeing industry was the scarcity at the time (1875) of first rate chemists in the country who could have been employed in developing the then existing processes and in the all important work of making new discoveries. He insisted upon the necessity of all students at our universities undertaking one year's research, as in Germany, previous to taking a degree, and stated that the combined subsidies of the states and manufacturers in that country had produced such discoveries as artificial alizerin, synthetic indigo and antipyrin. He strongly recommended that a protective import duty of 25% should be imposed, or in the alternative an absolute prohibition of imports. Further that the Government grant of £500,000 should be allocated to the various universities that would be willing to undertake the work of research, rather than that it should be handed over to British Dyes Limited.

The name of this new national enterprise was, it appears, never once mentioned at the meeting, but it is difficult to disguise the fact that there was a pronounced undercurrent of adverse criticism, no doubt intended to operate as a damper of this recently successfully-launched government scheme. What these organic chemists foolishly ignore is that, notwithstanding the powerful German competition, we have been already turning out in this country no less than 140,000 cwts. of dyes every year, which if doubled only would make us independent of foreign supplies. Continual destructive criticism may be interesting from an academical point of view, but it is distinctly disappointing, and, as you say, "cuts no ice." We have no reason to be less than proud of our scientists, and there is nothing much wrong with our industries. Our weakness lies in the fact that the two are not working together to anything like the extent they should. What is really wanting is a closer co-operation between industry, science, and finance.

Co-operation What is Needed

In respect of organic chemistry, one or two of our older universities may be, and doubtless are, lacking in some essential points, such as chemical research work, and in this particular may compare adversely with the German system, but no case appears to have been made out for any other and more radical change.

Quiet good work has been done for years past by the University of Edinburgh for instance. A systematic research was there undertaken into the relative values of foods, notably fish, flesh, and fowl. Literally tons of cod, haddocks, beef, mutton, pork, turkeys, etc. were brought in and submitted to exhaustive scientific treatment. We can recall in this respect one epoch making achievement—the complete upsetting of Liebig's theories in his manufacture of extract of meat as a nourishing food. It was demonstrated that Liebig had been relying solely upon properties of beef which were stimulating only, and had overlooked the essential nourishing property, fibrine, which he had dumped on the waste heap. Lawson Johnston, then a student at St. Andrew's, was the first to avail himself of the results thus obtained, by retaining the fibrine in his extract, and produced "Bovril", with what conspicuous commercial success is universally known.

The crucial test, however, of systems of education at universities and public schools

after all is the resulting product—the men who are to form the backbone not only of commerce and manufactures but of the nation itself—the men whom the people can turn to with confidence to shape the course of the ship of state, especially in stormy periods like the present.

London Markets

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, April 12—The Easter holidays and aftermath have made serious gaps this week but markets are fairly well maintained and several items in demand have advanced, almost constituting a boomlet. The term of the iodine convention which came to an end last week has apparently been peacefully renewed without any fire-work effects, which have in past times accompanied the negotiations by one or more producers in a minority enforcing their views by letting loose a few tons of product at a break-up price. The advance in bromides has checked the demand and second-hands have the market to themselves.

Coming close upon the recent rise in borax and boric acid the price has been further lifted by 10%.

A few synthetics, owing to scarcity and feeble prospects of replacement from continental sources are again higher, some being practically unobtainable. Supplies of many products have been procurable and shipped from your side, but the sudden increase in prices has checked business for the present being above our parities. A stop has been placed of late on various shipments from New York with a view to preventing products of German origin being imported. Certificates of origin should therefore accompany all consignments of American preparations in bulk or those not bearing distinguishing labels.

IPECAC, CARTAGENA,—cabled advice from New York of an advance of 50 cents has been partly followed here and 10s p. lb. is to-day's asking price. There is a fairly good stock here and the news was received with surprise, as there is no indication of scarcity in primary markets. A parcel of 44 bags E. J. have just arrived and will be put up at auction.

DEXTRINE is a firm market and if supplies from Holland are delayed higher values are expected to rule—£32 is now wanted.

CARBOLIC ACID is moving in narrow limits the main supplies having been taken over by the Government. 40% Ice crystals 1s 8d per lb. is now considered cheap.

BORAX XTALS at £22 and powder at £23 per ton marks an advance of £2 and BORACIC ACID XTALS at £35 and powder at £37, an advance of £3 per ton.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID in small lots fetches 22s 6d per lb.

COD LIVER OIL—The fishing continues to give unsatisfactory results and 175s to 180s is now quoted f. o. b. for finest steam refined non-freezing.

SALOL—7s to 7s 3d.

QUININE steady; late sales of Java on spot realized 1s 1½d—and a trifle more is now demanded.

CANNABIS INDICA—Holders are now asking 7s per lb. for Bombay tops owing to the Indian Excise rate having been raised.

New York Markets

Stocks throughout the Country are Reaching a Low Ebb—May is Expected to be a Boom Month

Stocks of small dealers and manufacturers, and of retailers throughout the country are finally reaching a low ebb; the big supplies they laid in last August-September when the fear was on the trade, are at last becoming depleted.

Of that there can be no further doubt since the demand in the botanical drugs, in the roots, seeds, leaves, flowers, gums and such is firmer and a more insistent tone is noted everywhere, with a long line of articles showing advances in price.

Advances in raw materials, in basic drugs and chemicals, also indicate pretty positively that the small manufacturers and dealers are finding it necessary to replenish stocks.

Jobbers and importers in the New York market report a big mail order business, especially from the west and southwest. They assert that the southern trade has not yet picked up to the proportions which it reached last year at this time, however. The middle west, through the manufacturing belt and the coal and iron fields, is actually showing a bigger percentage of business in April, so far, than in the same month of last year, it is said.

New England trade is reported quiet still, but this is explained by the fact that New England dealers and druggists laid in larger proportionate stocks during the panic than did dealers in any other one section of the country, with the possible exception of New York.

Further reports from Washington, Berlin and London indicate that the various committees at work will soon reach an agreement whereby German products may be shipped to American ports without interference by the English fleet, on the guarantee of the United States, however, that the goods will not be shipped to any country at war with Germany.

The American steamship *Ogechee*, which steamed from Bremen for the port of New York, has been taken to a British port by a man of war, however. Importers here assert this is due to haste on the part of German shippers in clearing the steamship before assurances were received that England would permit passage unmolested. It is believed here, however, that the *Ogechee's* cargo—which comprises botanical drugs chiefly—will find its way to its scheduled destination eventually. It is expected it will be held up, possibly for some months, and it is just at this time that the cargo it carries is needed urgently in the United States.

One feature of the market in the last few weeks is that it seems to have developed proof positive that stocks of goods, held on the quiet for release at opportune times, when prices have risen to the top notch have finally become dissipated. For months it has been evident, that somewhere in the market, different articles have been held under cover, without the knowledge of the trade. Every time prices on the article rose to a certain figure, odd lots would be released in devious ways at that high water mark. Usually the effect of this was to ease off the demand at once and thus let the price slump back. In the last few

weeks it has been evident that the speculators who have been riding the market were out of ammunition or else had become more avaricious since they have not been dumping goods on sale.

Predictions are freely made that the month of May will be a boomer in all departments of the trade. With the chances bright in favor of shipments from Germany and Austria and with the time rapidly approaching when benzol and phenol will be turned out in commercial quantities in this country, the trade is beginning to feel that the time is at hand when it need not worry.

Opium—\$7.25 is the new official mark on opium, gum. It marks one more reduction, this time of only a nickel. Powdered is down a dime from \$8.40 to \$8.30 and granular is being sold at \$8.50. This further reduction on the gum effectually sets at naught the wild stories circulated assiduously in the street that big quantities were being bought here for export to England and France. Other sources had it that Russia has been buying spots heavily for shipment to Archangel as soon as the port is free of ice. In certain quarters these reports were accepted as true, as it had been a source of wonderment why so much opium had been bought for this market unless the buyers saw a chance to sell for export. However, as WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS pointed out some time ago, the British market will not take the Turkish gum, since it feels it must support the article from India to the exclusion of that from the ally of Germany and Austria. New York jobbers and importers assert that they have received orders from Canadian concerns to ship them no more Turkish opium, that they insist on the Persian description, which is easily recognizable from the Turkish by its packing and wrapping. Although the Indian opium carries a lesser content of morphia than the Turkish, still there is no restriction on that as to importation into Great Britain, hence there is no bar to its use there. A further reduction on opium gum at this stage of proceedings indicates pretty thoroughly what had been rumored in this market for some time—that the stocks held here were picked up for a song in Turkey, Greece and Italy whence all shipments have come in the last six months. It is believed true, as reported, that the Turks were willing to accept any price—cash in hand—for their goods before war was declared and it was impossible to ship. It is further held that Greek speculators "bit off more than they could chew" in taking up stocks from the Turks and getting them out of Turkey and were forced to sacrifice with either a small profit or none at all, when the world refused to bid for their goods. New York today is the chief opium mart of the world, more of the gum being held here than in any other one spot, unless some one of the German cities has all German stocks concentrated there.

Morphine—Despite another decline in opium, this derivative clings to the old mark of \$5 an ounce for the acetate, muriate and sulphate descriptions with a reasonably large export trade, and indications pointing to better overseas business as soon as Russia is able to get stocks shipped by way of Archangel. Manufacturers continue to assert that domestic business is negligible; that for every order they receive from a dealer in the United States they receive ten from abroad. The foreign orders must

be of large size since the manufacturers are working steadily, and some of them overtime, in turning out their product. It is reported that there are big stocks of goods on hand and that the demand is not taking off all the finished stock as fast as it is being made. Reports from South America indicate that large shipments from New York have found their way to Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Paraguay and Chile in the last few months. Dealers here assert they are able to get cash on delivery in dealing with reputable concerns in South America.

Codeine—Operation of the various anti-drug laws has hit codeine along with other narcotics, but not to such an extent that dealers are willing to make concessions. This derivative of opium is being offered at the old familiar mark of \$6.45 an ounce in 25-oz. lots for the alkaloid, muriate and nitrate forms. As in morphine, it seems that export business is what is keeping the trade going. A large shipment recently was made to Serbia having been paid for by Great Britain. This is one of the few shipments made direct to Serbia since the beginning of the war. It is further reported that several large orders from Mexico have been filled recently. The domestic business is best from the middle west according to manufacturers, but they assert that if forced to depend on business in the United States alone they would have to close their doors and wait until the demand reached greater proportions.

Quinine—Just as the buying of cinchona bark and quinine salts is picking up abroad after a lapse of a month or so, comes the seasonable depression in the American trade. This coincidence, it is believed, is the only occurrence that has prevented an advance in price. After remaining out of the market for more than a month, German dealers have appeared again in Amsterdam to bid on spots and future deliveries. The English and French agents also are buying heavily. As a result 26c is the firm and unchanging price for Java, German, and Dutch salts. In the domestic market the situation seems unchanged, superficially, but reports have it that small lots can be obtained at 25½c. One concern maintains its 31c mark.

Cod Liver Oil—Importers and agents in the New York market quote \$37@39 a barrel on cod liver oil today. Norwegian refiners in primary markets offer 1915 catch oil at \$47 f. o. b. Norway, equal to about \$48.50 landed here. This marks an easier tone pervading the entire market and indicates that there will be a reasonable falling off in price and demand. It is said that cod liver oil can be bought here at \$35 today and that all sorts of concessions will be made to the firm buyer. The catch for this year is running far ahead of what the Norse estimates said it would be. However, the German demand was even greater than had been expected and as a result the prices were forced up through competition. Recently the Kaiser's agents have been buying most conservatively and since that time the market has been weakening almost daily.

Naphthalene—Ten cents has been reached in the naphthalene market here for flake, ball, powdered and crystals, and the top round is not in sight. Small lots are obtainable in obscure quarters for 9c and 9½c, but generally the market is getting all it can. Manufacturers of coal tar "in-

intermediates" are buying all the naphthalene they can lay hands on for the making of aniline dyes. This faction has sent the price up 300% and all indications point to further sky rocket rises. There is a seasonable demand for naphthalene as a guardian against moths, since the "winter ones" are now being packed away in "camphor balls" far from the madding moths.

Glycerin—American distillers generally offer the chemically pure glycerin in drums at 19½¢. Some is being marketed at a quarter of a cent range either way. The demand for C. P. is very light at this time and there seems small prospect of any renewal of big business before August. Dynamite grade, too, is quiet at 18½¢ bid. Since dealers hold higher opinions there is no action at all in the market, there not being a firm enough demand to cause the buying element to give in and pay 18¾¢. Soap lye variety commands 12@12½¢ and saponification 13¾@14¢. American dealers have stopped buying the French goods, of which there is a still large surplus at Marseilles.

Benzol—For some unaccountable reason, benzol is being offered on this market at \$1.00 after having enjoyed a period when up to \$1.45 was paid, and users glad to get it at any price. One explanation of this turn of affairs may be found in the imminence of the time when the big American steel companies will be turning out benzol from the coke ovens. It is believed that users of the hydrocarbon are determined to make what stocks they now have on hand last them until such time as the domestic goods are offered on the market. It is estimated that by June the steel companies will be ready to market benzol. Generally \$1.25 is the price today, which in itself is a 20¢ drop from the old mark. And not a pound of benzol has reached this country in the interim.

Creosote—Beechwood creosote now is held generally at a minimum of 90¢ with 95¢ and even \$1.00 being demanded in some quarters. There is a marked shortage of spot stocks, and at the same time a more insistent demand is noticeable. Further advances are looked for unless there is some replenishment of stocks here.

Fusel Oil—Domestic fusel oil is the only variety available to speak of on this market, since it is impossible to get shipments of the foreign oil, formerly a controlling factor here. Offerings are still being made of the Russian product, but users refuse to become interested because there can be no promise of delivery nor even of shipments from the primary market. Crude fusel oil is still held firmly at \$2.25@2.30 and for the refined \$2.85@3.00. Amyl acetate is firm at \$2.65.

Corn Syrup—Prices on corn syrup and corn sugar are again advanced following the climbing course of ordinary regular corn. Revised quotations are \$2.42 a 100 lbs. for the 42 degrees mixing description of the syrup and \$2.36 for the "pure food" sugar.

Coumarin—Up to \$5.75 is being asked for coumarin on this market, although some small lots are being turned over at \$5.50. Advances in the cost of cloves and other ingredients is the reason for the rising price. Domestic makers are firm in their views and it is expected the price will be set at \$6.00 before long.

Menthol—Another advance in Pacific ocean freight rates is expected this month,

but this time, menthol dealers are using different tactics. The last time an advance was predicted, dealers tried to boost the price immediately and soon had the quotations up to \$3.15@3.20; but there was no business at that price and the figures slumped to \$2.80@2.85 where it now is. Dealers now are even ready to make further concessions to get goods moving before the advance is effective, and sales are being made at \$2.75.

Toluol—Domestic manufacturers of toluol are parcelling out infinitesimal quantities to the domestic trade at a basis of \$4.50@6.00. For shipments abroad \$10.00@12.00 is the range, with not an ounce being sold under \$10. The demand for toluol is extending and there is a woeful lack of supplies. The fact that toluol is firmer and benzol weaker indicates that in the latter case, users here are relying on the domestic output from the steel companies.

Vanillin—For the synthetic description, 43@44¢ is being asked all through the market now. This is an increase of 9¢. In view of the scarcity of the true article, the trade is turning its attention to the synthetic. Some business has been done at 45¢, it is reported.

Silver Nitrate—Reflecting increase in quotations on bar silver, the nitrate has been advanced to a basis of 32¼¢ in 500 oz. lots.

Potash—Permanganate is once again active and in the last week has gone upstream again to 52½@55¢. Other potash preparations remain unchanged, but the renewed interest in permanganate makes up for dulness in other salts. Spot stocks have been further reduced, and dealers report a constantly swelling volume of business to be filled.

Thymol—After seesawing further, thymol has again advanced this time to a range of \$7@8, after being down to \$6 for a time. None has arrived here to replenish the spot market and it is natural that the price should go up eventually. However thymol was held at \$8, only a couple of months ago and since then it dropped \$2. Now it is evidently on the way back. There is only a very small quantity of thymol consumed in the United States annually, so that it is a hard market to estimate accurately.

Venice Turpentine—Very small quantities of the natural goods have reached this country since the war because of the strict embargo placed on it by the British government. The synthetic reflects the firmness of the natural article and the price on the artificial is now 10@11¢, with true marked 32@35¢.

Acids—Carbolic acid is marked at \$1.50 this week since importers now are getting that figure for goods. This is chiefly on small lots that are being exported. Although there has been a wail of shortness of stocks for eight months past, some phenol is being exported. The domestic price is usually in the neighborhood of \$1.25. Citric acid is getting ready to execute a few ground and aerial tumbles, with the advent of the big season. It is a regular thing and the trade expects it. This time it seems there is trouble in making shipments of citrate of lime from Sicily and dealers there are about ready to mark prices up all along the line, just on general principles. In this market it is felt that a strong attempt will be made

to boost the price. It will depend on demand here whether it can be done. Salicylic acid is being held up to \$1.60 although some is being turned over at \$1.40 and at marks between. Export goods command the outside figure.

Essential Oils—Anise oil now is being handled firmly at \$1.25@1.35, with no sales being made below the inside mark. In the primary markets of China the situation is firmer, it is said, which is reflected in the attitude of sellers here. Cassia oil, technical, is being sold at 82½@85¢. Lead free oil is stronger at 95¢@1.00, while the U. S. P. description is \$1.27½@1.30. Redistilled is \$1.37½@1.40. Bergamot now can be bought for \$3.00 and up to \$3.15 is being realized on certain grades. Cubeb oil is down 15¢ to a range of \$2.85@3.00. Lemon oil glutts the market, and despite manipulations of Italian dealers they cannot boost the price above \$1.05 here. Wintergreen oil is up a nickel to \$1.70, since the market is not heavily supplied with stocks and the new crop is four months away. There is plenty of last season's crop but by co-operation producers are withholding it from the distributing markets. French pennyroyal is up 5¢ to \$1.35@1.40. Natural sassafras has been advanced 5¢ to 70@75¢ and spruce is also up a nickel to 50@60¢.

Camphor—Further announcements of advances in freight rates on the Pacific ocean have failed to influence dealers and refiners in camphor in this country. The Japanese refined gum is still being offered at half a cent lower than the domestic refined, both of which are reported to be losing money at those marks.

Flowers—Borage flowers are offered at \$1 and are very firm. Malva flowers can be bought as cheaply as \$1.25 now, although they were held at \$1.50@1.60 last week. American saffron flowers are up to 33@34¢ in the absence of shipments from Mexico. Valencia flowers, from Spain, are firm at \$12@12.25.

Leaves—Short buchu leaves are offered at \$1.35@1.40, a five cent reduction, owing to the light demand noted since they rose to old figures. Long leaves are unchanged at \$1.25@1.30. Coltsfoot leaves have advanced to 20@22¢ and are very active at the new mark. It is expected they will reach a quarter before the week is out. Horehound is strong at 10@11¢ and rosemary is up 1¢ to 6@6½¢. Tinnevely senna leaves are up to 20¢ in the lack of supplies. Whole Alexandria leaves command 40@42¢ and half leaves 32@35¢. Siftings are 15@16¢ and pods 8@10¢. Stramonium leaves are up 2¢ to 20@23¢. Some concerns are asking 25¢, but report no business at that mark.

Roots—Bryonia roots are selling at 22¢, and offers of 20¢ and even 21¢ are being refused. German dandelion leaves have raised prices to 20@23¢. Golden seal roots are offered at \$4.60@4.80 and powdered at \$5.15. Cartagena ipecac root is now held at a minimum of \$3.50 and the Rio description is unobtainable even at \$4.50, the new mark. Sarsaparilla root has advanced to a range of 12@14¢ and all stocks at Tampico have been withdrawn. False unicorn root is up to 50¢ and true is offered at 25¢.

Seeds—South American canary seed is offered at 5½@6¢, a slight reduction. Natural coriander is down ¼¢ to 4¢ and the bleached is 5@5½¢. Sabadilla has

been advanced 2c in the face of a firm demand and now is being sold at 20c. Sunflower seed is down a cent for large sized seed, the marks being 7@7½c.

Wax—Pure beeswax is now held at a minimum of 43@45c, an advance of 3c. Candelilla is held at 25@35c with the outside the ruling price. Shipments from Mexico practically are at a standstill. Japan wax is down to 12½c although in some quarters it is 13c, due to competition among dealers here. Montan commands 18@20c since the embargo is still effective. The local market is bare of bleached montan.

ARGOLS IS FIRM

Tartar Emetic Has Gone up within the Past Few Days

Argols has not advanced in price but cream of tartar has been advanced and so has tartar emetic in the last week. Dealers in argols hasten to assure the market that the tone is firmer, however, and that in view of the stringency of spot stocks an advance is likely to be made at any time.

Cream of tartar has jumped twice recently, scoring a cent raise on both occasions. Tartar emetic has advanced within the last few days, a range of one to three cents being the difference in price of the new mark and the old.

In some quarters the jump is ascribed to attempted manipulation by dealers. Others assert it is outside pressure which has reduced spots and placed dealers in a position to mark up prices, temporarily at least, without the fear of losing any business.

ALKANET ROOT ADVANCES

Price is Now 18@20c and Market Expects Even Higher Mark

In our last issue alkanet root was quoted as easy and in small, unsteady demand at 12@13c a pound. Today it is very firm at 18@20c, so firm in fact that a further advance to a quarter is expected by some in the trade.

Dealers assert they will not reduce prices on alkanet regardless of the volume of demand for it, since spots are about at the vanishing point and they can afford to hold what little they have in anticipation of higher marks.

So far the increase has failed to retard buyers from taking up goods where available.

COLTSFOOT LEAVES RISING

Price up 6 cents a Pound Following Large Orders from West

Coltsfoot leaves are advanced 6c a pound, from 14c to 20c in the last few days. The rise came following the filling of half a dozen large orders from the west which cleaned out spots so that there is little available in the New York market.

Stock is expected to arrive early in May, however. The demand for coltsfoot leaves has not been so imperative for many months as it was in the little flurry when the spots were being raided.

PERM. OF POTASH ACTIVE

Fertilizer Concerns Believed to be Manipulating the Market

Activity in permanganate of potash is noted again in the last week and after slipping down a notch or two, the salt is back to a minimum of 52½c with 55c the general price. Previously it was down to half a dollar and frequently offered at 45c.

It is believed the continued seesawing of permanganate is due to the actions of fertilizer concerns which are willing to part with their stocks of potash to reap higher prices. This was done widely several months ago, but importers of potash had believed that all of such goods had been exhausted.

Fertilizer concerns naturally cannot be forced to fill contracts if they can prove they have not the goods to fill them with, and that, because of the war they can't get stocks. So they have been willing, in many cases to sell off what stock they had on hand to be used in the drug and chemical trade, and then wait for further receipts when some salts are imported.

ASAFETIDA GUM UP TWO CENTS

Not Much Doing in Demand and Advance Is a Surprise

Dealers tacked two cents on the price of asafetida gum and placed it at a new range of 37@39c. No one professes to know why this advance was made since there was not enough doing in the goods to cause any worry even if spot stocks were running low.

Buyers of this gum have complained recently of the quality of goods sold to them. They assert that the grade is way below par as a general thing, although at the price demanded it should be mighty good stock.

It is reported that several shipments which have been expected in New York this month will not be in until the end of May and that dealers marked up goods on the strength of that.

BLUE MALVA FLOWERS FIRM

They Have Maintained Strong Position for Several Months

Blue malva flowers maintain their firm position at \$1.50 a pound despite the fact that there is little business at that figure. Dealers have conserved stocks carefully and assert they have so little on hand that they can afford to parcel them out slowly and in small quantities, so long as they get the price.

Malva flowers have proven one of the real sensations of the market, having jumped all the way from a quarter in the last few months, and never having receded a point after once making an advance.

OXALIC ACID AT CONCESSIONS

Domestic Stock and Some of German Make in Offering

Oxalic acid of domestic make and some large lots of German goods still on hand have been offered at half cent concessions, 18½c being the new mark. The Norwe-

gian and English description is still firm at 19c.

There is a steady routine of business at ruling prices and makers are finding no difficulty in keeping up with the demand. It is to force business to these lines that American makers offered their own and German stock they have at a cut price to move it.

CEYLON CITRONELLA OIL UP

Steady Demand and Short Supply—Java Product Unchanged

Ceylon citronella oil is up a cent to 45@48c in the face of a steadier demand and shortage of goods. Advances from the primary market indicate that it will be sometime in June before another shipment reaches this market and there is doubt even about that date.

Java citronella is unchanged at \$1.15@1.20, but there is little activity.

CASTOR OIL PRICE IS HIGH

Up to Ten and a Half Cents, Which Is Record for Some Time

Ten and a half cents a pound for castor oil, A A in barrels, was attained last week, it being the first occasion in some time when the price has been in excess of a dime. At the new mark, however, trade has been affected seriously and it is not believed that much business will be done unless some concession is made.

Castor oil is one of the few articles on which dealers and small users did not stock up in the buying panic of last autumn. It was not affected to any great extent until the activities of the German cruiser Emden in the Indian ocean caused some worry. She sank a number of merchantmen laden with castor beans and seeds.

DEMAND FOR SHELLAC LIGHT

Trade Apparently Waiting for Reductions in the price

Demand for shellac in the domestic market continues light since the trade is waiting for reductions. Using half the world supply of shellac, this country has always been a contender for business with Germany. With that country out of the market, however, dealers here argue that there should be an oversupply and therefore that there should be an easy market.

In Calcutta, it is said, producers and first hands already are taking a more lenient view of the situation but agents and brokers there are holding out for high prices. High grade goods are not being offered as freely as usual, and this is attributed to an attempt to move the standard grades.

CAFFEINE ALKALOID UP

Caffeine, alkaloid, has been advanced to a basis of \$4.25@4.30 in bulk, following a raid on spot stocks by foreign buyers. Domestic trade has also picked up to some extent in the last few weeks and manufacturers in view of short supplies on hand, deemed the time ripe to mark up prices. There previously had been no change in caffeine for several months.

The citrated form is unchanged in price.

Citric's Capers

After Seven Months of Quietude an Advance is Expected as the Season gets under Way

Every so often citric acid is due to cut up capers. Citric has been quiet now for seven months, which is pretty near a record for lassitude on the part of the acid. Now come reports from Sicily that a change in price—an advance—is to be expected, since first hands there are finding it extremely difficult to ship. The chances are that if plenty of bottoms were available, first hands there would consider raising the price on the ground that it was too easy to ship.

However, it seems probable that the old 55@55½c mark is bound to be changed soon, since the big season is just getting under way here and the demand will increase in volume by leaps and bounds. Already the pressure has been felt and spot stocks, accumulating here for several months are being moved. Examination of import lists shows that the importations of citric acid have fallen off, but this was not unexpected since the shipping of all nations of the world is in a more precarious fix than it has been since the war started.

Factors in the citric acid trade in Italy assert that the action of the Italian government in withdrawing from service a number of Italian steamships will curtail shipments to a great extent. It is presumed that these vessels are to be used as auxiliary cruisers and army transports in case Italy goes to war. At any rate they are no longer in service. Reports that also there is trouble in finding bottoms is confirmed here. For months shipping agents have received complaints that it was impossible for British vessels to get crews in Italian ports. The seamen refused to take chances with torpedoes and mines and submarines.

A syndicate backed and sponsored by the Italian government and directly connected with the government banking system there, handles the citric acid crop, and naturally, as a preliminary operation, handles the acetate of lime situation. This syndicate is in a position to limit exports, and through its financial ramifications, can continue to hold back goods indefinitely.

It is this close corporation which has permitted the citric acid factors to manipulate the acid so successfully in the past, and it is the same close corporation which has caused American users of the acid to worry as to whether they will have to pay again the excessive prices extorted last summer and fall for the article.

WINTERGREEN'S BEHAVIOR

Held at a Fair Level by Effective Co-operation

Cooperation has shown its efficiency in the case of wintergreen oil which today advanced a nickel in price. That wintergreen is able to hold its own in the face of this war, with Germany, heretofore the biggest customer outside the United States, is considered remarkable by students of the market. Wintergreen oil is one of the few essentials produced in the United States. This country markets more than it uses

and has shipped large amounts to Hamburg and Bremen. Since the war began not a drop has gone to those ports although it is believed some few small lots found their way into Germany by way of Italy, Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

Realizing that the supply exceeded the normal demand, producers of the oil formed an unofficial combine to hold back stocks. As a result the market has never been glutted although the price fell away for a time, it never dropped abnormally low, and now is back to a fairly respectable level. The oil is kept in the middle west in the region of production and raisers and distillers both have combined to save the situation.

PROTECTING TOLUOL

When Bought for Export now the Price is Doubled

The few makers of toluol in the United States are showing a disposition to protect the domestic market by selling to American users at about half the price they charge when goods are to be exported. Although England is a large maker of toluol its export has been absolutely prohibited and none has reached this market from the other side for many months. But English agents are buying goods here to bolster up stocks on the other side. It is learned that as high as \$12.00 is being paid by foreign agents for the goods they are lucky enough to get. However, the domestic price parcelled off in small amounts is about \$6.00.

There has been some criticism voiced in the trade at manufacturers and wholesalers selling goods such as toluol for export at any price. The wholesalers and manufacturers state they are in business for money and not for love and therefore they must take big profits when they can get them. They assert that doubling the price to foreign buyers is a commendable act and about all they could be expected to do—to discourage the buying for export by advancing quotations.

TURPENTINE HOLDING ITS OWN

At 48½@49c turpentine, ex yard in the south, is holding its own very well and showing a disposition to advance to the half dollar level, so anxiously and persistently aimed at by factors for the last eight months. Export business has picked up to such an extent that even with the German market closed no difficulty is being found to move stocks.

Sellers ask \$3.55 a barrel for common to good strains of resin and the entire list has been worked up to a fair level. The medium grades are steadiest and there is a fair general demand being exerted on them.

BUCKTHORN BARK WEAKER

A slight decrease is noted in buckthorn bark this week, the new offering price being 16@17c. Supplies in the local market have been replenished and at the same time there is a seasonable dullness at this period of the year. Further concessions are expected, and it is rumored that even now firm offers of 15c will be accepted. Certain lots of selected goods are being moved at 18c where a buyer can be found.

Quinine to Russia

An Order for 25,000 Ounces Going at Once by Way of the Pacific and Vladivostok

An accredited agent of the Russian government, vouched for by the Russian consulate in New York City, has given an order for 25,000 ounces of quinine for shipment to Russia by way of the Pacific and Vladivostok. Stock must be shipped immediately.

The market can stand the taking of this large amount of spot quinine off the shelves at this time better than in several months past, as the situation today shows less strength than in many weeks. For some time it has seemed probable that there would be a change in price on quinine, although the most astute were unable to figure which way the market would go.

A period of depression here would be followed by cabled advices from Amsterdam telling of producers withdrawing goods rather than letting them go below their standard of 21.75 florins, and this at once imparted firmness of tone to this market. Recently a note of weakness has been manifest here, however, with odd lots of German and Java salts being offered at 25½@25¾c instead of the established 26c. The removal of this large amount of spot, 25,000 ounces, will steady the feeling, it is believed.

AWAIT DOMESTIC BENZOL

American Steel Companies Will be in the Field Soon

Further unofficial reports from officers of the four steel companies which are preparing to reclaim benzol from coke oven gas, heretofore wasted, indicate that by July 1 at the latest, appliances, machinery and other adjuncts necessary to distilling the benzol from the gas, will be in place and ready to produce.

In this market it is believed that the falling off in demand for benzol is due distill companies will enter the field by summer and supply their wants. Heretofore to the faith in users here that the fore benzol has been selling around \$1.46, whereas today it is available at \$1.20 generally.

Already come rumors, however, that the domestic benzol will be marketed at approximately the same prices as foreign benzol has been commanding. Steel companies will try to make hay while the sun shines and get the full benefit of war prices.

It is expected that the price will be set at about a dollar. However, users will be glad to know that there is a constant and ample supply to be had even at that high figure, since heretofore the trouble has been that further stock was frequently not obtainable at any figure.

CARNAUBA WAX FIRM

Carnauba wax is being maintained firmly at 48@50c, it being the only article in the list of waxes which has not suffered from trade stagnation in the past week. Even montan, which is in small supply in New York lost some of the firmness, which kept it at a minimum of 18c, and was being sold off this figure according to report.

Business Outlook

Increasing Confidence due to War Munitions Orders—Renewal of Buying by the Railroads and the Cotton Situation

From all lines of trade come evidences of an increase in business confidence. Those industries which are getting, either directly or indirectly, the benefit of the war orders, are of course on the best footing. Manufacturing is on the increase, pay rolls are being enlarged and the farmers of the country are preparing to harvest another large crop within a few months.

Hopefulness in the steel trade may be considered as a particularly good omen, as the prosperity of so many lines depends very largely on the volume of iron and steel business that is being transacted. The recuperation of the steel trade from the depression, which has characterized it since the opening of the war, is most marked. Railroad buying is the most important domestic influence, and of course the war orders from abroad have been the greatest stimulus. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has just made inquiry among all of the railroad lines of the country and finds that at least \$50,000,000 worth of orders will soon be placed, including the \$28,000,000 appropriation for equipment announced by the Pennsylvania railroad a couple of weeks ago.

The cotton market has been reflecting what is perhaps the most striking of all instances of recuperation from the disastrous effects of the war in Europe. It has been showing it both in the extent to which the export movement has been making headway as well as in the course of prices for this staple. If the South raises less cotton this year than usual, as it promises to do, and more of the products of the farms needed at home, as it also promises to do, its recuperation from the conditions which governed industrial affairs there last fall, will be so great as to give peculiar prominence in the upturn which is already under way.

A significant prophecy of better times has been made to the newspapers by Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, who is resting at Colorado Springs, Colo. He said: "The confidence of the American people is being restored and I look for the return of days of prosperity the like of which has seldom been seen in America, especially by this generation."

TO TALK FLOUR STANDARDS

Hearing in Chicago, May 3, to Define the Different Kinds

Manufacturers of flour and meal are invited to attend the public hearing by the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards representing the Association of American Dairy, Food, and Drug Officials, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and the United States Department of Agriculture, which will be held in Chicago, May 3, to discuss definitions and standards for various kinds of flour.

Dr. E. F. Ladd will represent the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards at the hearing, the purpose of which is to obtain from the manufacturers concerned

reliable information on the characteristics of their products. This information is to be used in drawing up definitions and standards for grain, meal, flour, straight flour, patent flour, graham flour, rye flour, and buckwheat flour.

Manufacturers who find it impossible to be present at the hearing are invited to submit their views to Dr. Ladd in writing on or before the date set.

The hearing will be held at 10 a. m. May 3, in Chicago Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, Transportation Building, Dearborn and Harrison Streets.

INCOME TAX RECEIPTS

An Increase of 100 Per Cent this Year—Government Finances

The Government's receipts from income and corporation taxes to date are about double this year what they were last. Returns received by the Treasury Department up to Saturday last show receipts of \$12,896,121, compared with \$6,184,054 last year. Treasury officials predict that the complete returns for the year will exceed the original estimate of \$80,000,000. Estimates of returns from corporations do not indicate so much income from that source as was expected, but the loss has been more than offset on the individual side. It is understood that the year will show more individual taxables than last year, when about 357,000 persons paid.

The Treasury deficit today, as shown by the figures of receipts and expenditures for last Saturday, turned the \$100,000,000 mark. This is the net excess of ordinary expenditures over revenue receipts. The returns for the last month have been fluctuating around this \$100,000,000 point, with no steady excess of expenditures over receipts, but with a general tendency from week to week to increase the deficit.

The revenue receipts on Thursday last were in excess of expenditures by \$534,593, while on Wednesday the deficit was increased by an excess of ordinary expenditures amounting to \$1,077,150. On Friday the expenditures outran the receipts by \$438,722. On Monday previous, however, the receipts were \$43,899 in excess of outgo. The total deficit for the fiscal year up to Friday was \$99,578,569, and on Saturday it became \$100,033,727, the excess of expenditures for the day being \$454,766.

The causes to which may be attributed the steady and large increase of the deficit are found mainly in the customs receipts. In the last fiscal year, for the period down to April 24, 1914, the customs receipts were \$244,023,731, while for the same period this fiscal year there is a total of customs income of \$171,093,738.

At the same time that there has been a falling off in customs receipts there has been an increase in internal revenue collections, which last year on the date named amounted to \$252,348,619, while this year they have brought in \$265,475,277.

According to Government experts, the reports given out each week of imports and exports show very clearly that the great cause of the falling off of customs this year is the European war, although it was apparent before the war began that the Underwood tariff would cause reductions in customs revenues. Government officials assert that the situation is giving the Administration no concern.

WHEAT CROP ESTIMATE

With favorable weather for the crop, the output of wheat in the United States this year will be 619,000,000 bushels, 65,000,000 bushels less than last year, but nearly 100,000,000 bushels greater than in 1913 and 20,000,000 greater than in 1912. This estimate is made by the Crop Board of the Department of Agriculture and is based on a normal of 16.9 bushels on April 1, with which standard it is expected that the yield per acre this year will be fifteen bushels.

The falling off in the grand total of the crop is due to bad Winter weather in the principal wheat regions and not to any difference on the part of American farmers to the opportunity to make large returns in wheat farming. In fact, the acreage of wheat, sowed last Fall, was 11.1 per cent. greater than in the Fall of 1913. Over a wide area the Hessian fly has hurt the crop and in many States the open Spring, with a dry windy March without any snow covering, has set the crop back badly. In the Northwest and in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, the crop stands up to every expectation.

The average condition of the crop for the whole country on April 1 was 88.8, as compared with 95.6 on the same day last year, and 91.6 in 1913, with 87.6 as the average for the last ten years. In the meantime there is every prospect of a stiff high price for all breadstuffs this year, and it is more than likely that the crop will bring into the country more gold than any crop in many years.

The area of wheat sowed last Fall in this country and Canada, and in British India, which are the principal wheat-growing countries outside of the war zone, was 8,500,000 acres greater than the previous year. The warring countries are trying to raise a big crop this year. Belgium will not have any wheat. Russia has put in only a little more than usual. Germany has sowed, it is said, 5,000,000 acres, which is a very large acreage in wheat in that country.

The Spring wheat crop will be much larger than usual. The acreage of Spring wheat is ordinarily 85,000,000 acres out of a total acreage of 240,000,000. It is expected that Russia will sow 60,000,000 acres, the United States 20,000,000 and Canada 9,000,000. The United States sowed 17,533,000 acres of Spring wheat last year. France and Germany, the countries next in importance in Spring wheat, together sow only a million acres.

It is believed that Russia has a very large amount of last year's crop held over, owing to the difficulty of shipping while the war is on and the Dardanelles are in a state of siege. The effect in Russia is to depress the market and discourage increased sowing this Spring so that some authorities predict that hardly over 50,000,000 acres will be sown.

TO MAKE ANILINE BLACK

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS is informed that the plant now being constructed at Elizabethtown, N. J., for the Midvale Chemical Works of St. Louis, Mo., is a modest one, and that the only aniline dye to be manufactured there at present is black. The Midvale Works in St. Louis make supplies for dyes and cleaners.

German Gas Bombs

Exact Composition of War's New Terror Not Yet Stated—Effect of Chlorine and Hydrocyanic Acid

The exact composition of the so-called "chlorine gas bombs" has not been stated, although press despatches report that the attack of the German army on Thursday last was preceded by the rising of a cloud vapor, greenish gray and iridescent, which settled to the ground like a swamp mist and drifted toward the French trenches on a brisk wind.

The work of sending out the vapor was done from the advanced German trenches by men garbed in a dress resembling the harness of a diver and armed with retorts or generators about 3 feet high and connected with ordinary hosepipe turned the vapor loose toward the French lines. It has also been asserted that the Germans sprayed the earth before the trenches with a fluid which, being ignited, sent up the fumes, while the attacking forces held inspirators in their mouths, these preventing them from being overcome by the fumes.

In addition to this, the Germans appear to have fired ordinary explosive shells loaded with some chemical which had a paralyzing effect on all the men in the region of the explosion. Whatever this chemical may have been it produced violent watering of the eyes, so that the men overcome by them were practically blinded for some hours, and on coming out of their violent nausea, were in a state of utter collapse.

When released under these conditions, the effects of chlorine would be very difficult to combat. It is a gaseous element, more than twice the density of air, of a greenish color, strong and suffocating odor, irrespirable, and, even in a state of dilution, very irritating to the air passages. In concentrated form, when directed upon the skin, it causes smarting and redness, followed by erysipelatous or pustular inflammation. When inhaled, in dilute form, it is irritating to the lungs and causes coughing and strangling sensations.

It has been suggested that cyanogen or hydrocyanic acid may have been employed, but this is not probable, for what is known of its immediate fatal effects does not correspond with the symptoms described in any of the despatches that have come to hand. It is one of the most powerful poisons known, and when once released, the gas would overpower the attackers quite as quickly as the attacked. Death from hydrocyanic acid generally occurs by suffocation from paralysis of respiration, although its elimination, like its absorption by the body, is very rapid, various authorities stating that if life can be supported for half an hour recovery will usually occur. In this respect its action is quite different from that of chlorines.

NEW KIND OF GRAPE JUICE

Government Experts Looking for a Manufacturer to Make it

The government fruit juice specialists have developed a new kind of grape juice, made from Concord and Ives grapes, a rich purple product, somewhat thicker than

maple syrup and containing less acid than the Concord grape juice commonly found in the market.

The government experts have met with such success in their experiments on this new product that they are looking for a manufacturer who is willing to put it on the market.

The new fruit juice can be used in soft drinks, as a syrup for ice cream sundae and as a flavoring extract for cooking. The new method consists in freezing juice pressed from grapes, cracking this ice into pieces the size of walnuts and whirling them in a centrifugal machine such as is used in separating the molasses from the sugar in sugar making.

After the syrup has been concentrated it is sterilized by heating and can then be kept indefinitely. The new concentrate possesses certain commercial advantages in that its reduced bulk makes it cheaper to store, handle and ship.

1913 ARSENIC PRODUCTION LOW

United Kingdom's Record only 1,695 Tons, a Decrease

In 1913, the United Kingdom produced 1,695 tons of arsenic valued, at the mines, at about \$83,000 as against 2,194 tons, valued at \$90,000 in 1912.

Figures of the amount produced in 1914 will not be made public for another year.

DRUG CONVENTIONS

In addition to the list of drug conventions printed in the last issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS are the following:

Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association, New Orleans, May 11 to 13. Secretary, George W. McDuff, New Orleans.

Kansas Pharmaceutical Association, Wichita, May 11-13, Secretary, D. von Riesen, Maryville.

Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Rapids, June 9 to 11. Secretary, Von W. Furniss, Nashville.

Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, Dawson Springs, June 16-18. Secretary, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort.

Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association, Springfield, June 15-17. Secretary, W. B. Day, Chicago.

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, Hotel Essex and Sussex, Spring Lake, June 15 to 18 inclusive. Secretary, Frank C. Stutzlen, Elizabeth.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Pertle Springs, June 17-18. Secretary H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis.

North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, Durham, June 15-17. Local secretary, P. W. Vaughan, Durham.

Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, Fond du Lac, June 22 to 23. Secretary for local arrangements, B. J. Kremer, Fond du Lac.

New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, June 28. Secretary, Edward S. Dawson, Jr. 125 So. Salina st., Syracuse.

New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association, Hotel Wentworth, New Castle, June 29-30. Secretary, Eugene Sullivan, Concord.

Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, Cedar Point, July 13 to 15 inclusive. Secretary, Theo. D. Wetterstroem, Cincinnati.

British Territory

Is the Market For One Half of All the Exports from the United States—France Second

The relative standing of the leading nations, including their colonies and dependencies, as markets for American products and as sources of imported commodities has changed in a marked degree since the outbreak of the European war. An analysis made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, indicates that British territory is the market for one-half the entire exports from this country, as against 45 per cent. a year ago. French territory ranks second as markets for our products, having displaced Germany from that position; Italian territory is third; Dutch territory, fourth; Danish territory, fifth, as against fifteenth last year; and Cuba is sixth, outranking Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, Mexico, and Russia, and almost equaling the whole of South America as a market. Next in order are Sweden, Germany, Japan and her dominions, and Norway.

Of the merchandise exported to British territory in eight months ending with February last, \$811,189,000 in value, \$537,000,000 went to the United Kingdom, \$197,000,000 to Canada, \$32,500,000 to Australia and New Zealand, \$9,000,000 to the East Indies, \$7,500,000 to the West Indies, and \$5,750,000 to Hongkong. Of the exports to French territory (\$188,094,000), all except \$4,000,000 went to France. The exports to the Netherlands aggregated \$78,500,000 and to her colonies, nearly \$4,000,000; to Denmark, \$51,500,000; and to Danish colonies, \$500,000; to Germany, \$28,500,000 (as against \$262,000,000 in a corresponding period a year ago); and to German territories in Oceania and Africa, \$191,000.

We buy from British territory one-third of all the merchandise imported. Of the total imports, aggregating \$1,056,000,000 in eight months ending with February, \$354,000,000 came from British territory; \$87,000,000 from Cuba, the second largest seller in our markets; \$75,750,000 from German territory; \$69,000,000 from Japanese territory; \$64,000,000 from Brazil; \$55,000,000 from French territory, \$47,750,000 from Mexico; \$40,000,000 from Argentina, \$35,750,000 from Italian territory; and \$28,000,000 from Dutch territory.

IPECAC PRODUCTION GROWS

Brazil Raised 75,075 Pounds of the Root in 1914

Last year's production of Brazilian ipecac root totaled 75,075 pounds compared with 69,271 pounds in 1913, 60,045 pounds in 1912, 56,945 in 1911, and 42,368 in 1910. Consumption of ipecac has jumped in leaps and bounds in those years also as is attested by the holding of the price.

Since the war there has been much difficulty experienced in getting shipments through. The war has paralyzed commerce in South America tying up much ready money on which the traders formerly relied. The withdrawal of the German merchant marine also hit South America hard.

Lack Team Work

One of our Weaknesses Pointed out in an Article on "How Nationality Counts in Foreign Trade" in The Americas

"How Nationality Counts in Foreign Trade", is the title of the leading article in the current issue of *The Americas*, published by the National City Bank of New York.

At the outset the writer states: "The United States business man has in him the germ of that which should make him the most cosmopolitan among the business men of all the nations of the world. At home, among his business neighbors, he is no respecter of persons in buying or selling because of anybody's nationality. We have in this country so large a foreign-born element that retains, for a time at least, its foreign national characteristics and feeling, and with which everyone must do business without discrimination, that to be cosmopolitan, at least at home, has come to be a kind of second nature; and it is difficult for the average United States business man to see, even when he goes into foreign trade, why any considerations of nationality should enter into business."

"But nationality *does* count importantly and legitimately in foreign trade, and particularly in export commerce, where the element of international competition is everywhere recognized as calling for a certain amount of co-operation among the business men of each individual nation, and of a certain amount of discrimination where national interests come in conflict. Indeed, most foreign business men expect a little of this discrimination, tactfully handled of course, and are a bit surprised at Americans, and find it hard to understand them, when the latter fail to show their nationality in the expected places."

It is in the interest of United States foreign trade that American business concerns should do their business through the branches of United States banks, where they can do so, continues the writer.

An instance is cited where a manufacturer who preferred to throw his business to a foreign concern, when he could have cooperated with another United States house to advantage, has suffered a loss in money and in further trade, and has hurt other United States manufacturers. The writer goes on:

"The attitude of Argentine merchants who have also been put to some inconvenience in the incident referred to speaks volumes about the idea of nationality in foreign trade that obtains abroad. They simply cannot understand why a United States manufacturer should have passed by another United States business concern which they had counted upon for handling certain phases of the commerce, and thrown its business to a foreign house, which took advantage of the situation to add a charge of its own, the payment of which is still in controversy. To us, in New York, the whole incident is not at all so surprising. We realize that no discrimination against another United States concern was intended and that there was no conscious lack of patriotism on the part of the manufacturer who caused all the trouble. The thought of nationality in foreign trade simply did not occur to him. But the lack of national cohesiveness in business seems

to South Americans to reflect on the patriotism of United States business institutions. Says a recent letter from Buenos Aires:

"The idea of a British bank sending a client to a German bank or to an American bank or to a bank of some other nationality, when it could send it to another British bank, would never occur to a Britisher, nor to a person of any nationality except an American. That is one of the weakest points in our foreign trade movement. We do not work together for 'American trade.' We are inclined to assume a narrow-minded, selfish attitude toward each other. *** The foregoing indicates in a general way an actual condition of affairs that several times has been brought home to us here very forcibly. The concerns of other nationalities work for each others' interests, as well as their own. If a German gets some business or a tip on some opportunity in which he is not interested, he passes it on to some other German. The same is true with the British, and North Americans must realize that they must adopt the same policy."

MEXICAN PRODUCTS FIRM

Advancing Prices May be Due to a Combination

All Mexican products, including vanilla beans, American saffron flowers, and various seeds, roots, and leaves, are either held more firmly or advanced in price in the last week.

Dealers give as the reason for the added firmness in the market on Mexican goods the disturbed conditions prevailing there. Since the "disturbing conditions" have prevailed there for several years past, in fact since the late Mr. Porfirio Diaz passed on, the local market will not accept that excuse.

Shortage of bottoms to move goods is, of course, the next best alibi on the list and there seems no way to dispute that, except by repeating that the shortage of bottoms has existed ever since the war started.

FEDERAL NARCOTIC MONOPOLY

This is Charles B. Town's Plan for solving drug evil

Government monopoly of drugs is Charles B. Town's plan for putting an end to the using of narcotics as "dope." The man who wrote the Boylan narcotic law, operative in New York State, and who was largely instrumental in its passage at Albany, told an audience at Cooper Union that the cigarette inhaler is first cousin to the drug fiend and that nearly every drug user got his start on cigarettes.

"Let the United States Government remove drug manufacturing from the field of profit making," he said. "If the manufacture of these drugs were a government monopoly then the sale of these narcotics could easily be regulated."

"But since that can't be done the next best thing is to get uniform legislation in all the states, and I am working on that plan now with all the help I can get."

"Druggists and physicians in the United States are responsible for 80% of drug addiction."

SEA RAIDERS ALL IN

War Risks about Normal, but Pacific Freights are High

With the interning on Monday last of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, the last sea raider of the Kaiser has gone from the ocean, and at once a more comfortable feeling pervaded the shipping world. Previously, the stout declarations of Captain Thierfelder that he would not intern, caused much worry, since it was figured that as long as he slipped IN to Hampton roads past the British squadron, there was no valid reason why he should not slip OUT again. Apparently Captain Thierfelder thought there was, however, and decided not to make the attempt. The Kronprinz will now be laid up beside the Prinz Eitel Friederich, Captain Thiericksen, which interned some weeks ago after making all preparations for a dash to sea.

War risks to South America are now so small as scarcely to be visible to the naked eye, and to Mediterranean ports also there has been a reduction. There is still a high rate to French ports, except Marseilles, to the British Isles, to Holland and to Scandinavian ports. There is no war risk on the Pacific.

But the shippers from the Orient have more than war risks to worry them—they have the constantly jumping freight rates, as active as Mexican tumbling beans, to contend with. There is another 25% advance in rates to become effective early in May. Shippers are trying to get all the goods to the United States they can before this advance is made. However there are so few boats plying across the Pacific that only a certain amount can be handled. A big percentage of the fleet formerly operating from China and Japan to Pacific coast ports, has come through the Panama Canal and is engaged in Transatlantic traffic, carrying war supplies to the allies.

QUINCE SEED UNCHANGED

Holders of quince seed are showing an inclination to sell at the outside range instead of the inside mark, quotations being 75@80c a pound. Buyers are building up a seasonable demand for the article and a slight increase would cause no surprise in this market. There has been no change in the price range for many months.

Statement of Ownership, Management, etc.

Statement filed for April 1, 1915, of the ownership, management, etc., of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, published weekly at New York, N. Y., as required by the Act of August 24, 1912, Section 467½, Postal Laws and Regulations: Editor and managing editor, G. H. Dickinson; business manager, D. O. Haynes; publishers, D. O. Haynes & Co., all of No. 3 Park Place, New York. Owners, D. O. Haynes & Co., D. O. Haynes, and E. King, all of New York. No bonds, mortgages or other securities issued. Signed, D. O. Haynes & Co., by D. O. Haynes, President. Sworn and subscribed to before P. Frank Sonnek, Notary Public, Queens Co., N. Y., on April 3, 1914. Commission expires March 30, 1917.

BRITAIN'S DYE PROBLEM**Discussion on the Cause of the Decadence of the Industry**

Of all the contributions to the discussion on the proposals to augment the manufacture of synthetic dyes in England none is of such personal interest or so illuminating as the presidential address delivered by Professor W. H. Perkin to the London Chemical Society last week.

The personal interest lies in the fact that Professor Perkin is the son of Sir W. H. Perkin, the discoverer of mauve, which was the first synthetic dyestuff. Sir William carried on the manufacturing business founded upon the discovery with success until 1874, when he sold it to another firm engaged in the same line of business, Brooke, Simpson & Spiller. At that time the Perkin factory was as well equipped as any other of the same kind in Germany, and between then and the eighties the decadence of the English aniline-dye industry commenced. That was the period when German activity in this department of manufacture began. This point is for the first time definitely fixed.

The next point is: What was the cause of the decadence? It must be observed incidentally that decadence is a relative term. The fact that Brooke, Simpson & Spiller has gone does not mean that the English aniline-dye industry has gone. That particular business has a successor. Besides, other dye-manufacturing concerns have been growing in England since the 'eighties, and the business of Read Holliday & Co. has very much increased during the past two decades in spite of German competition and a little cold-shouldering from English professional organic chemists. These facts were not mentioned at the Chemical Society last week, but they should not be forgotten or left out of any account of the history of the English aniline-dye industry. Taking, however, the decadence as coterminous with the decline of the business of Brooke, Simpson & Spiller, as Professor Perkin put it, he explained that that firm saw the need for continuing the research which had been a characteristic of Perkin & Son's business, but when they sought a supply of young Englishmen experienced in methods of chemical research and went to the universities for them, they could not get them—the universities did not go in for this sort of thing then. So Professor Perkin attributed the beginning of the decadence to this circumstance, and he put the blame at the doors of the older universities, mentioning Oxford and Cambridge and the Scotch universities (Dublin, Durham, and Victoria were not mentioned) as being largely responsible because of their antiquated methods and the lack of provision in them for research at the time when Germany entered on this business. Then, as now, it was essential, in order to get science degrees from German universities, to devote at least one year to research. There is no such provision in British universities for B. Sc. in chemical science.

We are not prepared to go all the way with Professor Perkin in accepting this as even the principal reason of Brooke, Simpson & Spiller's difficulties, nor do we agree with him in his suggestion that radical changes must be made by the older universities in their system of education because the present condition of the English

organic-chemical industry is inferior to the German. It is admitted that the German university system of chemical training is better than ours for producing research chemists, and we know that the German system is as different from that of Oxford and Cambridge as water is from wine.—*London Exchange.*

TYPHUS CHOLERA THREATENS?**Dr. J. A. Nydegger Points to Need of Strict Federal Quarantine**

Danger from typhus cholera confronts the entire United States because two of the principal ports, New York and Baltimore, are outside of Federal jurisdiction in the matter of quarantine, according to Dr. J. A. Nydegger, head of the Federal Health Service in Baltimore, who is now enroute to Europe on a series of investigations which he expects will require six or seven months time.

"The situation in Europe has accentuated the danger to this country because the probabilities are that typhus cholera and any other plague may be brought in on any west bound steamship," said Dr. Nydegger. "What weakens a state quarantine is the fact that it is a political job. The appointee is apt to hold office during the life of one political party in power. Quarantine is a national matter and the United States is the only one of the nineteen nations which signed the International Sanitary Quarantine agreement that has not been able to enforce uniform laws on the subject. I understand that it is the foreign steamship concerns that have prevented the quarantine offices of the port of New York from being turned over to the United States Government. I believe the Federal authorities would welcome the acquisition of the quarantine offices in New York and in Baltimore. And they could do the work efficiently."

GERMAN DYE WORKS HERE?**Reports of Such Enterprises Continue to Multiply at Elizabeth, N. J.**

Reports of the proposed establishment of German aniline dye works at various points in the United States are multiplying. The last one locates a branch of the Stuttgart Chemical Company at Elizabeth, N. J.

Also, according to report, a branch of the Leipzig Aniline Company at the same place. Both are capitalized at \$200,000.

"It is highly improbable that any German will enter the aniline dye manufacture in this country during the term of the war. He would be regarded as no friend of the fatherland," said one chemist in New York recently.

ALCOHOLIC FRUIT JUICES

In reply to an inquiry by Collector Malone, the Treasury Department has advised the Collector that imported fruit juices containing alcohol must be stamped with customs stamps. Assistant Secretary Peters says it has been brought to the attention of the department that juices of this kind are sold to rectifiers and are not stamped with customs or internal revenue stamps.

TRUTH ABOUT LLOYD'S ODDS**Fifteen to Eighty-Five that War Will be Over Sept. 15, 1915**

A New York man who read that the London Lloyd's was quoting even money that the war would be over by Sept. 1, 1915, wrote immediately, through his brokers here to get some of that English money. Here is what he found Lloyd's willing to do in his case:

To pay a total loss in the event of peace not being declared between Britain and Germany on or before the following dates:

Guineas		Guineas	
	P. c.		P. c.
Aug. 31, 1915.....	85	Feb. 15, 1916.....	40
Sep. 15, 1915.....	90	Feb. 28, 1916.....	35
Sep. 30, 1915.....	90	Mar. 15, 1916.....	33
Oct. 15, 1915.....	76	Mar. 31, 1916.....	30
Oct. 31, 1915.....	72	Apr. 15, 1916.....	28
Nov. 15, 1915.....	70	Apr. 30, 1916.....	25
Nov. 30, 1915.....	65	May 15, 1916.....	22
Dec. 15, 1915.....	60	May 31, 1916.....	20
Dec. 31, 1915.....	55	June 15, 1916.....	18
Jan. 15, 1916.....	50	June 30, 1916.....	15
Jan. 31, 1916.....	45	Dec. 31, 1916.....	5

This means that if the war is not over on Sept. 15, 1915, we would make 15 guineas in the hundred for each 85 guineas that we would have to pay, and if the war was over by that time Lloyd's would pay us 100 guineas for the 85 which we have paid. In other words, the facts are that Lloyd's asks us to bet 85 to 15 that the war will not be over, and the same in proportion to each of the dates given.

N. W. D. A. ANNUAL MEETING**Transportation Arrangements made for Santa Barbara Trip**

The committee on rates and routes to the forty-first annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association at Santa Barbara, Cal., Sept. 27-Oct. 1, has issued a report to members detailing transportation arrangements.

One train will leave New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad, Friday Sept. 17, 5.04 p. m., and Chicago, Polk and Dearborn streets, 7.45 p. m. Sept. 18, reaching Los Angeles at 8 p. m. Sept. 22. Hotel Alexandria will be the headquarters there.

All inquiries will be answered by William G. Cook, chairman, 25 Winsor Place, Glen Ridge, N. J. or any of the following committeemen:

Charles F. Weller, Omaha.
Romaine Pierson, New York.
Frank M. Bell, Chicago.
Lucian E. Lyons, New Orleans.
Chas. F. Cutler, Boston.
G. F. Sichelsteil, Pittsburgh.
Fred W. Sultan, St. Louis.
J. G. Smith, Savannah.
Henry D. Faxon, Kansas City.
Robt. R. Ellis, Memphis.
C. F. Michaels, San Francisco.
Walter N. Smith, Philadelphia.
S. C. Dobbs, Atlanta.
Harry Skillman, Detroit.
Roblin H. Davis, Denver.
A. Kronosky, San Antonio.
Chas. J. Lynn, Indianapolis.
B. T. Van Alen, New York.
Charles E. Matthews, Chicago.

Big Export Gain

Trade Balance in Our Favor Increased Nearly \$8,000,000 for the Week Ended April 24

The favorable trade balance for the week ending April 24 increased by nearly \$8,000,000 over the week previous, according to a statement issued by Secretary of Commerce Redfield. The imports for the week amounted to more than \$34,500,000, a reduction of more than \$3,800,000 from the week previous. The exports amounted to more than \$55,000,000, an increase of more than \$3,800,000. For the past four weeks the favorable trade balance has amounted to but a little over \$72,800,000, whereas during March last it was over \$140,900,000 and during last February it was more than \$174,600,000.

Following is the report issued by Secretary Redfield showing the imports, duties collected and exports for the week ending April 24 at thirteen principal customs districts of the United States, stated in thousands of dollars.

Districts—	Import.	collected	Exports
Georgia (Savannah) ..	\$200	.....	\$1,300
Mass. (Boston) ..	4,123	154	2,344
New York	19,546	2,434	24,314
Philadelphia	1,462	160	3,239
Mary'd (Baltimore) ..	340	43	4,166
Virginia (Norfolk) ..	130	23	3,989
New Orleans	1,164	186	5,499
Galveston	133	2	4,049
San Francisco	3,097	65	1,093
Wash. (Seattle)	3,077	22	873
Buffalo	282	5	1,603
Chicago	562	125	149
Michigan (Detroit) ..	403	28	2,510

Total\$34,524 \$3,255 \$55,136

The above figures show a favorable balance on merchandise transactions for the week ending April 24 in the thirteen customs districts of \$20,611,584. The thirteen districts cited handled about 90 per cent of the import and export business of the country, based on the one and eight months' transactions in February, 1915.

Cotton exported during the week ending April 24 amounted to 139,053 bales, making the total since August 1, 1914, 7,140,810 bales.

MARINE WAR STATISTICS

What Has Happened at Sea Since War Began In Europe

Cabled advices from London received in New York last week gave the first complete statistics of marine activities and losses in the European war to date.

First, it develops, only 13 neutral merchant ships have been captured and thrown into prize courts by Great Britain and France, five of them being of American registry; the Dacia, the Maracas, the Lorenzo, the Hanametel, and the Rio Pasig. The Hanametel, carrying no cargo, was taken into Hongkong and released by the prize court. The Lorenzo was condemned at St. Lucia, where it was captured early in September. The Rio Pasig is still at Hongkong awaiting trial. The Maracas is at Hull awaiting action of the prize court. The Dacia, the only vessel taken by the

French, is waiting France's prize court action.

Five hundred and fifty-one steamships have been detained by the Allies and all or parts of their cargoes have been removed since the war began. The records do not mention the number of detentions where cargo was not held. Probably half the 551 ships detained, however, are of British registry. These were engaged in trade to Italy, Holland, or Scandinavia, and carrying goods, which in the opinion of the British, was destined for shipment into Germany.

The Wilhelmina, whose cargo of foodstuffs was bought by the British government, the Navajo, the Joseph W. Fordney, the Platuria, the Kroonland, the Cacique, the Antilla and the George Hawley are the American ships which lost all or part of their cargo after detention.

Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Dutch ships figured largely in the list of vessels which have been stopped at Kirkwall or some other British port and stripped of part of their cargo.

At the declaration of war there were 71 German steamships and schooners in ports of the United Kingdom alone. In British overseas ports 48 more were detained. Since war began 26 more German ships have been seized on entering British ports, chiefly in South Africa and Australia in cases where skippers had not heard of the opening of hostilities. Eighteen more German ships were detained in Egyptian ports, 19 more were taken by the British in German colonial ports and 72 others were captured in various parts of the world by the British navy.

This totals 254 German ships taken by the British and seven more sunk.

France detained 93 German ships at the outbreak of the war and Belgium detained 89.

Four German ships have been sunk by the Allies, exclusive of Great Britain and 19 have been captured.

Thus the entire number of German ships detained, captured or sunk by the Allies is 466. Added to this are 64 Austrian ships and 13 Turkish ships detained or captured, swelling the grand total to 543.

Against this, Germany and her allies are credited with disposing of 265 ships flying the flags of England, Russia, France, and Belgium. At the opening of war, 80 British ships were detained in German ports. Fifty British vessels have been sunk by German warships, other than submarines.

Up to March 22, last, the number of ships lost through German submarine attacks, was 29.

It will thus be seen that the war has cost in excess of 800 merchantmen, officially reported and accounted for. Counting in the neutral vessels of Holland, and the Scandinavian countries chiefly, which have been lost through contact with floating mines, and the two or three which have been inadvertently torpedoed by the Germans—the Katwyk for example,—and the further losses of British vessels in the submarine war since March 22, last, and such vessels as are missing and may have been sunk without official report, it is believed the total will run to 900 vessels.

No wonder then that freight rates are up, that even those who are willing to pay the advanced tariffs cannot find bottoms, that the situation in the Pacific is becoming more acute all the time!

COMBAT UNFAIR PREJUDICE

Manufacturing Perfumers Plan an Active Campaign of Education

A campaign of education that will eliminate what was termed "the unfair prejudice in favor of goods bearing foreign labels" was urged as one of the most important plans of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States at the opening of its twenty-first annual convention at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on Tuesday of this week.

President A. M. Spiehler of Rochester, N. Y., in his address declared that "never in the history of the perfumery industry has the outlook been so bright as at the present time. The general and widespread movement for American-made products of all sorts is an aftermath of war conditions. This crusade can be specialized and utilized in our own industry to the fullest advantage if prompt action is taken on our part. Every opportunity should be grasped to obtain the greatest possible benefit of the movement in popularizing American-made perfumes and toilet preparations. Realizing, as we all do, that quality dominates the domestic product, this is the psychological moment to eliminate the unfair prejudice in favor of goods bearing foreign labels."

The president recommended that the association employ a paid publicity man, a paid secretary and a paid legislative investigator, the latter to keep in touch with all legislative action affecting the interests of the perfumery manufacturers.

It was declared that the American perfume industry is struggling against an unfair proportion of taxes and action was urged that would remove some of these tax burdens.

The report of the committee on importations and under-valuations of foreign goods made this statement:

"While the American perfumer of course controls the bulk of the trade, that of the masses, his foreign competitor seems to have the advantage so far as the trade of the classes is concerned. His goods are bought by what is generally termed the best class of trade. This class exercises an important influence in that its selection and use of certain goods gives them a considerable prestige in the estimation of other consumers."

The convention opened with a luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore, and other entertainment features include a theatre party and theatre supper, followed by dancing, and, on Thursday night, a banquet at which several prominent speakers will be heard.

LEMON PRICES JUMP

Cable advices intimating that Italy is about to enter the European conflict had the effect of advancing the price of lemons in this market 50 cents a box.

The withdrawal of fast steamship service is held here to mean serious delay in arrivals of lemons from Sicily. Ships now on the way to this port are bringing a total of only 79,700 boxes of lemons. There are in port 52,000 boxes. Stock now afloat and due is coming in slow ships and long delay is regarded as certain in the case of several of the vessels.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc. at the Port of New York, from April 21 to April 27, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACIDS—

- 8 cs. tartaric crystals, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, London.
- 44 carboys phosphoric, P. Ducas & Co., London.

ALCOHOL—

- 20 drs., Lanman & Kemp, Havana.

AMMONIA—

- 105 csks. carbonate, Stanley, Jordon & Co., Liverpool.

ANTIMONY—

- 15 bbls. sulphur, W. A. Brown & Co., Liverpool.

BALSAMS—

- 25 cs. tolu, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.
- 35 cs. copaiba, W. R. Grace & Co., Maracaibo.
- 36 cs. copaiba, Meyer & Co., Maracaibo.

BARIUM—

- 62 drs. 190 drs. binoxide, J. Bene, Hull.
- 190 drs. binoxide, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Hull.
- 192 drs. binoxide, Gallagher & Asche, Hull.

BARKS—

- 9 bgs., C. E. Griffen, Colon.
- 2 cs., 396 bs. cinchona, Palmer's Dock, Rotterdam.
- 1 sack, Fidaque Bros. & Co., Panama.
- 60 bs. quillay, Balfour Williamson & Co., Pacific ports.
- 2,000 bgs. mangrove, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Singapore.

BAY RUM—

- 1 bx., F. R. Kern, Kingston.
- 1 bx., C. Seas, Santa, Kingston.
- 1 bx., F. Goodspeed, Kingston.
- 1 bx., H. S. Willard, Kingston.

BARYTES—

- 18 csks. nitrate, Rollins Chemical Co., Hull.

BEANS—

- 5 sacks tonca, Strong & Trowbridge, Bocas del Toro.
- 10 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Lisbon.
- 4 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 13 cs. vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz.
- 45 cs. vanilla, Dietlin & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 6 cs. vanilla, Markt, Schaeffer & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 28 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz.
- 36 cs. vanilla, Pedro Fromann, Vera Cruz.
- 1 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 24 bgs. cocoa, R. Fabien & Co., Antilla.
- 4 cs. vanilla, Middleton & Co., Martinique.
- 17 cs. vanilla, P. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe.
- 69 cs. vanilla, M. Fox, Guadeloupe.
- 50 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Guadeloupe.

BERRIES—

- 10 bgs. cubeb, J. B. Horner, Rotterdam.
- 38 bgs. cubeb and stems, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Singapore.
- 130 bgs. cubeb and stems, Dodge & Olcott Co., Singapore.

CAMPHOR—

- 70 cs. Mitsui & Co., Kobe.

CARBON—

- 3 crts. precipitate gold, G. Amsinck & Co., terdam.

CARDAMOMS—

- 3 cs., Peek & Velsor, London.

CHALK—

- 1,950 tons, block, J. F. Whitney & Co., London.

CHEMICAL PREP.—

- 15 csks., 30 csks., Roessler, Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam.
- 10 cs. mordant, Grasselli Chemical Co., Liverpool.
- 1 cs. papaine, Merck & Co., Antigua.
- 11 bbls., Prest & Tite Co., Marseilles.

CUTCH—

- 150 cs., Wisner & Stanton, Singapore.

CYANIDES—

- 3 rts. precipitate gold, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.

DIVI-DIVI—

- 55 bgs., A. A. Lindo & Co., Kingston.
- 571 bgs., R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
- 3,170 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Curacao.
- 2,313 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Curacao.

DIOXIDE—

- 12 cs. sulphur, Eimer & Amend, London.

DISINFECTANTS—

- 72 csks., Lehn & Fink, Glasgow.

ESSENCES—

- 1 cs. linaloe, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 1 cs. linaloe, L. Johnson & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 10 cs. geranium, N. Peintrue, Algiers.
- 1 cs. Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
- 2 cs., Morana Co., Marseilles.

EXTRACTS—

- 34 cs. beer extract, F. P. Slingo, London.
- 27 bbls. rennet, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Copenhagen.
- 45 csks. rennet, American Express Co., Copenhagen.
- 110 csks. logwood, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.
- 6 cs. rennet, Amerman & Patterson, Copenhagen.
- 206 bgs. tannic, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.
- 15 csks., W. F. Sykes & Co., Bordeaux.
- 500 bgs., Island Trading Co., Singapore.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—

- 2 cs., Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.

GELATIN—

- 15 cs., Paul Puttmann, Glasgow.

GUMS—

- 1 bg. chicle, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama.
- 1 bg. chicle, L. D. Bretzfelder & Bro., Tampico.
- 164 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
- 39 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 33 bgs. chicle, General Export & Commission Co., Vera Cruz.
- 13 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 15 bgs. chicle, Gen'l. Export & Commission Co., Vera Cruz.
- 6 bgs. chicle, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Vera Cruz.
- 17 bgs. chicle, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
- 33 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
- 249 bgs. chicle, G. E. Glennie, Ciudad Del Carmen.
- 303 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Ciudad Del Carmen.
- 20 bgs. chicle, I. Kubie & Co., Ciudad Del Carmen.
- 214 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Campeche.
- 64 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Campeche.
- 19 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.

GLYCERIN—

- 335 drs., Marx & Rawolle, London.
- 40 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool.
- 20 bbls., Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Liverpool.
- 20 drs., 20 bbls., Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool.

GUMS—

- 48 cs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.
- 9 bgs. myrrh, W. H. Stiner & Co., London.
- 50 cs. mastic, Spyraporaulos & Co., Patras.

HERBS—

- 11 bs., Olivette & Co., London.
- 37 bs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Rotterdam.
- 23 bs., McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.

INDIGO—

- 5 csks., E. Fischer, Bordeaux.
- 10 bbls., E. Steiger & Co., Vera Cruz.

JUICES—

- 11 cs. fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
- 2,000 cs. lime, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London.
- 330 cs. lime, Lehn & Fink, London.
- 10 csks. lime, Magnus, Mabec & Raynard, Dominica.
- 1 keg lime, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Dominica.
- 1 csks. lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica.

- 39 hds. lime, J. T. Vanpar & Co., Dominica.
- 1 punchcon, 14 csks. lime, Nat'l. Drug & Chem. Co., Dominica.
- 15 cs., 2 csks. lime, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.

LEAVES—

- 17 bs. senna, Centano & Co., London.
- 600 bs. laurel, Muller, Schall & Co., Patras.
- 5 bs. buchu, Pickford Lt'd., London.
- 9 bs. bay, Dodge & Olcott Co., Montserrat.
- 5 bs. bay, Lehn & Fink, Dominica.
- 61 bs. patchouli, Winter & Son, Penang.
- 73 bs., W. Mead & Co., Penang.
- 41 bs., P. Erbemann, Penang.

LICORICE—

- 258 bs. root, Aquimbeau & Ramee, Barcelona.
- 200 cs. paste, H. Utard, Barcelona.

LIME—

- 100 csks. carbonate, Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol.

LITHOPONE—

- 400 csks., Benjamin Moore & Co., Rotterdam.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—

- 3 cs. medicine, Happel & McAvoy, London.
- 40 cs. drugs, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
- 21 cs. drugs, E. Fougere & Co., London.
- 2 cs. medicinal prep., H. J. L. Frank Son & Co., London.
- 3 cs. dog food medicine, Koppel & McAvoy.

MAGNESIA—

- 85 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hull.
- 30 cs., Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co., Hull.
- 2 cs. drugs, J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Montserrat.

MANGANESE—

- 15 csks. chloride, A. Klipstein & Co., Glasgow.
- 31 csks. chloride, C. Tennant Sons & Co., Glasgow.

NAPHTHALENE—

- 400 csks., Darling & Co., Rotterdam.

OILS—

- 14 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
- 4 cs. orange, Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston.
- 75 bbls. sulphur, C. B. Richard & Co., Patras.
- 60 bbls. olive, Deligianni Bros., Patras.
- 26 cs., 100 bbls. olive, Spyropoulos & Co., Patras.
- 20 bbls. olive, Nasiacos Import Co., Patras.
- 65 bbls. olive, Lekas & Drivas, Patras.
- 20 bbls. olive, Louis & Katsaros, Patras.
- 100 bbls. olive, Muller, Schall & Co., Patras.
- 50 cs. mustard, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London.
- 25 cs. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., London.
- 39 cs. etherial oil, J. D. Miner & Co., Rotterdam.
- 1 cs. essential, Van Dyk & Co., Rotterdam.
- 26 cs. juniper oil, P. H. Petry & Co., Rotterdam.
- 50 cs. Haarlem oil, Eastern Drug Co., Rotterdam.
- 12 cs. aniseed oil, Guaranty Trust Co., Hongkong.
- 50 cs. cassia oil, Mitsui & Co., Hongkong.
- 40 drs. wood oil, Mitsui & Co., Hongkong.
- 2 cs. peanut oil, Dodwell & Co., Hongkong.
- 25 cs. aniseed oil, Zimmermann & Forshay, Hongkong.
- 20 cs. aniseed, 50 cs. cassia oil, Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong.
- 30 cs. essential, Dodwell & Co., Hongkong.
- 50 cs. aniseed oil, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Hongkong.
- 85 cs. aniseed oil, Dodwell & Co., Hongkong.
- 65 cs. castor oil, White & Blackwell, London.
- 5 drs. lavender, Standard Bank of South Africa, London.
- 6 cs. lavender, Magnus & Mabie, London.

Importations—Cont'd

- 3 cs. essential, W. J. Bush, London.
50 cs. olive, L. Begonzi, Genoa.
100 cs. olive, G. Cella, Genoa.
200 cs. olive, P. Pastene & Co., Genoa.
560 cs. olive, G. Amsinck & Co.,
20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co.,
Liverpool.
60 cs. cajuput, Lehn & Fink, Macassar.
4 drs. essential, Ungerer & Co., Batavia.
504 drs. cocoonut, Paterson, Simons & Co.,
Batavia.
5 cs. essential, E. Steiger & Co., Vera Cruz.
13 drs. lemongrass, G. Lueders & Co.,
Cochin.
240 cs. cocoonut, G. Amsinck & Co., Allep-
py.
1,500 cs. camphor, Broadway Trust Co.,
Kobe.
10 drs. lemongrass, Fritzsche Bros., Cochin.
4,766 cs. soya bean, Nukin, Bussan Korsha,
Kobe.
3 cs. lime, Magnus, Mabec & Reynard,
Dominica.
100 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull.
1 bbl. rapeseed, Pennsylvania & Delaware
Oil Co., Hull.
7 bbls. rapeseed, A. G. Belden & Co., Hull.
73 bbls. blown rapeseed, Brown Bros. &
Co., Hull.
100 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co.,
Hull.
50 cs. staranised, Konig Bros., Hongkong.
2,266 bbls. soya bean oil, Mitsui & Co.,
Hongkong.
50 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Hong-
kong.
118 cs. cocoonut, Muller, Schall & Co.,
Alleppy.
51 cs. cocoonut A, A. Stillwell & Co.,
Cochin.
2 drs., 14 drs. lemon gress, J. W. Green
& Co., Cochin.
24 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
3 cs. essential, Magnus, Mabec & Reynard,
Marseilles.
100 cs. olive, F. A. Reichard & Co., Mar-
seilles.
11 cs. essential, Marana Co., Marseilles.
135 cs. olive, John Munroe & Co., Mar-
seilles.
213 cs. olive, George W. Sheldon & Co.,
Marseilles.
95 cs. olive, F. Bigley, Marseilles.
119 cs. olive, T. Garriot, Marseilles.
20 csks. olive, G. Amsinck & Co., Mar-
seilles.
20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co.,
Liverpool.
- OPIUM—**
10 cs. Simpson, Spence & Young, London.
- ORCHIL LIQUOR—**
5 csks., Oakes Manufacturing Co., Lon-
don.
17 csks., Oakes Manufacturing Co., Hull.
- OXIDES—**
25 csks. iron, G. A. & E. Meyer, Hull.
61 csks. iron, Heller, Merz Co., Hull.
18 csks. iron, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liver-
pool.
24 csks. iron, J. Lee Smith Co., Liverpool.
- PERFUMERY—**
2 cs., Magnus & Mabie, Lisbon.
1 cs., Colgate & Co., Lisbon.
6 cs., B. E. Levy, Bordeaux.
50 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
2 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
3 cs., H. J. Kotz & Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs., Davies, Turner & Co., Bordeaux.
25 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
2 cs., Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, Mar-
seilles.
4 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Marseilles.
1 cs., Colgate & Co., Lisbon.
- PEPPERMINT—**
3 cs., J. J. Kappers, Rotterdam.
- POMADE—**
2 cs., Morana Co., Marseilles.
- POWDERS—**
1 cs. dog, Lehn & Fink, Glasgow.
190 bgs. cocoa, G. Van Heusden, Jr., Rot-
terdam.
- PITCH—**
100 bxs. marine glue pitch, Baker, Carver
& Morrell, London.
- QUININE—**
12 bbls., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo.
- ROOTS—**
16 bs. sarsaparilla, Gontard & Co., Kings-
ton.
- 5 bgs. chemical, T. S. Todd & Co., Pa-
tras.
29 bgs. ipecac, R. del Castello & Co., Car-
tagena.
8 bgs., Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.
18 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.
6 sacks ipecac, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Cris-
tobal.
25 bs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co.,
Tampico.
50 bs. sarsaparilla, Lanman & Kemp, Tampi-
co.
31 bs. sarsaparilla, P. E. Anderson & Co.,
Tampico.
58 bgs. canagria, Lehn & Fink, Vera Cruz.
- SALTS—**
15 cs. chemicals, Guta Glocey Co., London.
25 tons rock amber, W. A. Hazard & Co.,
Liverpool.
320 cs., W. A. Foster, Hull.
560 sacks, W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.
- SALTPETRE—**
89 bbls., Hagemeyer Trading Co., Pernam-
buco.
- SANDALWOOD—**
5 bgs., Peck & Velsor, London.
- SEEDS—**
100 sacks mustard, Frame & Co., London.
68 bs. anised, G. Amsinck & Co., Liver-
pool.
- SHEEP DIP—**
75 csks., Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co.,
London.
- SOAP—**
27 csks. powdered, Cereal Soap Co., Lon-
don.
63 cs. toilet, R. F. Downing & Co., Liver-
pool.
100 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Liverpool.
5 cs. toilet, W. G. Mochring & Co., Mar-
seilles.
- SPICES—**
100 bgs. ginger, Lockery & Poor Spice Co.,
Kingston.
75 bgs. pimento, C. H. Watts & Co., Kings-
ton.
20 bgs. cinnamon, Frame & Co., London.
15 bbls. nutmegs, Stallman Import Co.,
London.
300 cs. cassia, Muller, Schall & Co., Hong-
kong.
3,250 pgs. cassia, Int'l. Banking Corp'n,
Hongkong.
25 csks. ginger, G. Amsinck & Co., Hong-
kong.
100 cs. cassia, American Trading Co.,
Hongkong.
400 cs. cassia, Int'l. Bank'g. Corp'n, Hong-
kong.
300 cs. cassia, Hongkong & Shanghai B'k'g
Co., Hongkong.
255 bs. cloves, J. Kissock & Co., London.
- SPONGES—**
26 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.
12 bs., Leousi, Clonney & Co., Patras.
30 bs., Lanman & Kemp, Havana.
65 bs., 2 bs. refuse, Nat'l. Sponge & Chamois
Co., Nassau.
63 bs., 2 bs. refuse, A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
2 bs., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana.
21 bs., Leousi Clonney & Co., Nassau.
- SULPHUR—**
8 csks. milk, Baring Bros. & Co., London.
20 csks., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works,
Liverpool.
60 cs., Schieffelin & Co., Liverpool.
- SUMAC—**
420 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Naples.
- TARTAR—**
294 bbls., 49 bbls., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Lis-
bon.
223 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Algiers.
49 bgs., 58 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Mar-
seilles.
84 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
- WATERS—**
3 csks. rose, Magnus, Maybee & Reynard,
Marseilles.
10 demijohns, distilled, Morana Co., Mar-
seilles.
- WAX—**
17 bgs. bees, R. Fabien & Co., Baracoa.
40 bgs., 3 bbls. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Cai-
barien.
12 bgs. bees, D. Steengrafe, Havana.
35 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Patras.
1 sack bees, Mexico Hide Co., Guanta-
namo.
50 bgs. bees, Dadant & Sons, Havana.
- 1 bg. bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Azua.
4 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Santo
Domingo.
3 bgs. bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Santo
Domingo.
5 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.
2 bgs. bees, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., San-
chez.
10 bgs. bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Sanchez.
2 scroons, bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., San-
chez.
11 scroons, bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Monte
Cristy.
2 scroons, bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Monte
Cristy.
560 bgs. paraffin, Smith & Nichols, Macas-
sar.
2 bgs. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tam-
pico.
1 cs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
10 bgs. bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Tam-
pico.
50 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Pro-
gresso.
28 bgs. bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Pro-
gresso.
3 scroons bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez.
3 bgs. bees, H. R. & A. Grieser, Sanchez.
14 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Samana.
250 bgs. carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Pernam-
buco.
36 bgs. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Pern-
nambuco.
10 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Jacmel.
4 bgs. bees, H. Behrens & Co., Jacmel.
2 bgs. bees, P. J. Alexis, Port au Prince.
5 bbls., 2 bgs. bees, Huttlinger & Struller,
Jacmel.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

New York Organizations To Be Heard on Our Foreign Trade

The Federal Trade Commission will hold several meetings in New York City next week to hear the views of commercial organizations interested in foreign trade.

The problem which is now receiving the attention of the new Federal business regulating body is that of the adoption of methods which will place American exporters upon equal terms in foreign markets with the exporters of Great Britain and Germany, our two great trade competitors in the world markets, in normal times.

The formulation of plans for the creation of co-operative selling agencies in other countries has been urged on the Federal Trade Commission by various commercial interests and organizations. The Commission in its immediate work will endeavor to forecast foreign trade conditions as they will exist at the conclusion of the war in Europe, and will seek to frame its recommendations for legislation accordingly.

The Merchants' Association of New York has named a special committee to confer with the Commission, and other commercial bodies are expected to do the same.

LYCOPODIUM STOCKS LOW

Stocks of lycopodium in New York are still further diminished by three or four weeks but dealers are unable to advance the price. It still ranges at \$1.10@1.25 and is only in moderate demand. More than a month ago lycopodium was held at \$1.50 generally. Dealers however found that at that price there was no activity in the market, that users of it preferred to get along without it. It is reported that several shipments from Europe will be received in this market to replenish spots.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.35	—	.50
Seconds	lb.	.26	—	.30
Sorts, amber	lb.	.13	—	.14
White	lb.	.25	—	.35
Acetanilid	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Acetone	lb.	.21	—	.23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	3.25	—	4.25
ACIDS				
Acetic, com'l	carboys	2.00	—	2.25
Bbls.	ea.	1.75	—	1.90
U.S.P.	100 lb.	4.44	—	4.80
Glacial, carboys	lb.	.08	—	.09
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Boric, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.084	—	.084
Powdered	lb.	.084	—	.084
Carbolic, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	1.05	—	1.50
Liquid, 25-30%, bbls.	gal.	Nominal	—	
Citric	lb.	.55	—	.55
Gallie	lb.	.45	—	.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	.03	—	.034
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.06	—	.064
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.064	—	.07
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Muriatic, C. P., carboys	lb.	.054	—	.074
18 deg. carboys	ea.	1.15	—	1.65
20 deg. carboys	ea.	1.30	—	1.65
22 deg. carboys	ea.	1.45	—	1.75
Nitric, C. P., carboys	lb.	.074	—	.074
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.034	—	.044
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.044	—	.044
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.044	—	.05
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.044	—	.054
Aqua Fortis, 32 deg., carb. lb.	lb.	.034	—	.044
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.04	—	.044
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.044	—	.044
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.044	—	.05
Oxalic, German, casks	lb.	.18	—	.184
Picric, kegs	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	—	.30
Pyrogallie	lb.	1.35	—	1.55
Salicylic	lb.	1.40	—	1.60
Stearic	lb.	.10	—	.12
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.054	—	.074
60 deg. carboys	ea.	.85	—	1.00
66 deg. carboys	ea.	1.00	—	1.10
Battery Acid, carboys	lb.	.01	—	.014
Oleum	lb.	.014	—	.014
Tannic Tech., bulk	lb.	.50	—	.55
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.66	—	.67
Commercial	lb.	.50	—	.55
Crystals	lb.	.70	—	.77
Tartaric	lb.	.34	—	.40
Agar Agar	lb.	.34	—	.40
Alcohol, 180 proof	gal.	2.62	—	2.64
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	—	2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.54	—	2.56
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.33	—	.35
188 proof	gal.	.34	—	.37
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	—	.45
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	—	.52
Purified	gal.	.80	—	.80
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	lb.	.674	—	.724
Light, 58 p.c. in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b.	100 lbs.	.574	—	.724
Aloin	lb.	.80	—	.85
Alum, cryst.	100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.624
Lump	100 lbs.	2.50	—	2.624
Powdered	100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	1.10	—	1.30
High grade	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	—	.25
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car. lb.	lb.	.034	—	.054
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.034	—	.034
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.024	—	.03
26 deg. carboys	lb.	.024	—	.024
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.09	—	.094
Bromide	lb.	.65	—	.67
Iodide	lb.	4.00	—	4.00
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.064	—	.064
Granulated, white	lb.	.07	—	.08
Lump	lb.	.10	—	.12
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	2.90	—	2.90
Domestic	100 lbs.	2.90	—	2.90
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.65	—	2.70
Antipyrine	lb.	4.25	—	5.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.12	—	.13
Argols	lb.	.18	—	.19

Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.43	—	.45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.08	—	.084
Arsenic, red	lb.	.09	—	.11
White	lb.	.044	—	.054
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	—	.23

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.32	—	.33
South American	lb.	.35	—	.36
Fir, Canada	gal.	6.00	—	6.25
Oregon	gal.	.70	—	.80
Peru	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Tolu	lb.	.40	—	.42
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	—	.164
Chloride	lb.	60.00	—	62.00
Nitrate	lb.	.13	—	.15
Peroxide	lb.	.15	—	.18
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	22.00	—	22.00
No. 1 white	ton	21.00	—	21.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	—	20.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—	15.00

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.20	—	.25
Bayberry	lb.	.07	—	.08
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.16	—	.17
of Tree	lb.	.11	—	.13
Buckhorn	lb.	.22	—	.23
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	—	.10
Cascarilla	lb.	.25	—	.25
Siftings	lb.	.12	—	.15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.25	—	.30
Broken	lb.	.18	—	.20
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.20	—	.25
Broken	lb.	.18	—	.22
Cherry	lb.	.06	—	.09
Condurango	lb.	.21	—	.22
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cramp	lb.	.06	—	.07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.18	—	.20
Select	lb.	.22	—	.23
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	—	.08
Orange Peel, bitter, Cura-	lb.	.04	—	.05
cao, 1/4s	lb.	.05	—	.06
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons	lb.	.05	—	.06
Trieste	lb.	.10	—	.10
Prickly Ash	lb.	.13	—	.14
Northern	lb.	.13	—	.14
Pomegranate	lb.	.13	—	.15
of Fruit	lb.	.08	—	.10
Quebracho	lb.	.15	—	.17
Sassafras	lb.	.11	—	.13
Select	lb.	.15	—	.17
Simaruba	lb.	.15	—	.20
Soap, whole	lb.	.10	—	.12
Cut	lb.	.24	—	.25
Crushed	lb.	.11	—	.12
Tonga	lb.	.40	—	.42
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.16	—	.18
of Root	lb.	.37	—	.40
White Pine	lb.	.04	—	.05
White Poplar	lb.	.034	—	.04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	—	.09
Witch Hazel	lb.	.044	—	.05
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.55	—	1.60
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	—	3.00

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	—	.25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	—	.20
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Para	lb.	.75	—	.85
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	3.00	—	3.75
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.00	—	4.50
Cuts	lb.	2.40	—	3.25
South American	lb.	2.75	—	3.50
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Green label	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Benzoil, pure white	gal.	1.00	—	1.25

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.45	—	.50
XX	lb.	.524	—	.55
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60
Fish	lb.	.034	—	.034
Juniper	lb.	.034	—	.034
Laurel	lb.	.06	—	.08
Prickly Ash	lb.	.14	—	.16
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	—	.09
Sloe	lb.	.40	—	.45
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	—	2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c. lb.	lb.	.014	—	.014
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.05	—	.054
Bromine, bulk	lb.	.40	—	.45
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04	—	.07
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.304	—	.31
Fingers	lb.	—	—	.31

Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	4.25	—	4.30
Citrated	lb.	3.00	—	3.10
Calcium Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	1.75	—	1.85
Carbide	100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75
Carbonate, prec., lt. casks	lb.	.044	—	.054
Heavy	lb.	.034	—	.044
Prepared	lb.	.03	—	.04
Chloride, granulated	ton	14.80	—	14.80
Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	—	.79
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls, blk	lb.	.41	—	.44
Japan, refined	lb.	.40	—	.404
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.30	—	.43
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.44	—	.45
24's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.45	—	.45
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	—	.454
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	—	.424
Monobromated	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	—	—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Russian	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Powdered	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Carbon Bisulphide	lb.	.064	—	.074
Chloride	lb.	.13	—	.17
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.044	—	.054
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.55	—	.70
Chloroform	lb.	.30	—	.40
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk oz.	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk oz.	lb.	6.40	—	6.60
Ounces	oz.	6.55	—	6.70
Eighths	oz.	6.75	—	6.90
Phosphate	oz.	5.90	—	6.05
Sulphate	oz.	6.20	—	6.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	—	.30
Pulp	lb.	.40	—	.45
Coppers	100 lbs.	.75	—	.85
Copper Carbonate	lb.	1.34	—	1.4
Sulphate	100 lbs.	4.35	—	4.55
Coumarin	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	.29	—	.30
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.29	—	.30
Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	.93	—	.95
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.50	—	2.00
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.22	—	.23
Jewelers', large	lb.	.65	—	.70
Small	lb.	.45	—	.50
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	—	.12
British Gum	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	—	.10
Dragon's Blood, mass, ordin.	lb.	.25	—	.30
Reeds	lb.	.70	—	.75
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Spanish	lb.	.15	—	.20
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	—	.27
Washed	lb.	.22	—	.28
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	—	.28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	—	.68

FLOWERS

Arnica	.....lb.	.19	—	.20
Borage	.....lb.	—	—	1.00
Calendula	.....lb.	.38	—	.40
Chamomile, German	.....lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Hungarian	.....lb.	.40	—	.42
Roman	.....lb.	.38	—	.40
Elder	.....lb.	.13	—	.14
Insect, open	.....lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Closed	.....lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Powd. Flowers and Stems	.....lb.	.36	—	.50
Powd. Flowers	.....lb.	.40	—	.60
Lavender, ordinary	.....lb.	.21	—	.23
Select	.....lb.	.32	—	.35
Malva	.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Mullein	.....lb.	—	—	2.00
Saffron, American	.....lb.	.33	—	.34
Valencia	.....lb.	12.00	—	12.25
Tilla, with leaves	.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	.....lb.	.09	—	.094
Fusel Oil, crude	.....gal.	2.25	—	2.30
Refined	.....gal.	2.85	—	3.00
Gelatin, Silver	.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Gold	.....lb.	.40	—	.42
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)	.....100 lbs.	—	—	2.15
Glucose	.....100 lbs.	—	—	2.15
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	.....lb.	.194	—	.204
and bbls. added	.....lb.	.194	—	.204
C. P., in cans	.....lb.	—	—	.204
Dynamite, drums included	.....lb.	.184	—	.19
Saponification, loose	.....lb.	.134	—	.14
Soap Lye, loose	.....lb.	.12	—	.124
Guaiacol, liquid	.....lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Guarana	.....lb.	1.00	—	1.20

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

GUMS—Concluded.

Asafoetida, whole	lb.	.36	—	.37
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzoins, Siam	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.35	—	.50
Catechu	lb.	—	—	.10
Chicle	lb.	.65	—	.67
Copal	lb.	.10	—	.30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	—	.80
Gamboge	lb.	.62½	—	.65
Guaiac	lb.	.30	—	.35
Kino	lb.	.45	—	.47
Mastic	lb.	.58	—	.60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.20	—	.21
Sorts	lb.	.16	—	.18
Siftings	lb.	.15	—	.16
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.09	—	.10
Sorts	lb.	.12	—	.14
Tears	lb.	.11	—	.13
Sandarac	lb.	.23	—	.25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sorts	lb.	.10	—	.12½
Spruce	lb.	.65	—	.70
Styrax	lb.	.35	—	.40
Thus	lb.	7.50	—	8.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.00	—	2.20
Seconds	lb.	1.60	—	1.80
Thirds	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Turkey firsts	lb.	1.60	—	1.75
Seconds	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Thirds	lb.	2.10	—	2.25
Haarlem Oil	gross	.26	—	.27
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.12	—	.13
Pacific Coast, 1914 prime	lb.	—	—	.15
Hydrogen Peroxide	lb.	3.75	—	3.80
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20	—	4.25
Iodoform	lb.	.80	—	.85
Isinglass, American	lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Russian	lb.	.08	—	.10½
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.69	—	.70
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	.99	—	1.00
Anhydrous	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
White cryst.	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Broken Cakes	lb.	.08½	—	.11
Granulated	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Powdered	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Arsenate	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Paste	lb.	.15	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Nitrate	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. lb.	lb.	.65½	—	.06
Red, American	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Foreign	lb.	.05	—	.05½
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	.06½	—	.07
dry	lb.	.06½	—	.07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.10½
English	lb.	.04½	—	.05
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.04½	—	.05

LEAVES—

Aconite	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Althea	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Bay, true	lb.	.10	—	.15
Belladonna	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Buchu, short	lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Long	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Canabis Indica	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Chiretta	lb.	—	—	.18
Coca, Huano	lb.	—	—	.35
Truxillo	lb.	.20	—	.22
Coltsfoot	lb.	.10	—	.11
Conium	lb.	.08	—	.09
Damiana	lb.	.08	—	.09
Digitalis	lb.	.07	—	.09
Eucalyptus	lb.	.35	—	.40
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.05½	—	.07
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.28½	—	.40
Henbane, German	lb.	.18	—	.20
Russian	lb.	.12½	—	.15
Henna	lb.	.10	—	.12
Horehound	lb.	.17	—	.18
Jaborandi	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Laurel	lb.	.07½	—	.09
Lobelia	lb.	.75	—	.80
Matico	lb.	.30	—	.35
Marjoram, German	lb.	.10½	—	.13½
French	lb.	.04	—	.06
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	—	.15
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	—	.15
German	lb.	.12	—	.13
Pichi	lb.	1.50	—	2.00
Pulsatilla	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
Rose, red	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Rosemary	lb.	.40	—	.50
Rue	lb.	.21½	—	.23
Sage, stemless	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Grinding	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Savory	lb.	.40	—	.42
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.32	—	.35
Half leaf	lb.	.15	—	.16
Siftings	lb.	.20	—	.25
Tinnevely	lb.	.08	—	.10
Pods	lb.	.14	—	.16
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.14	—	.16

LEAVES—Concluded

Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	—	.21
Stramonium	lb.	—	—	.25
Thyme	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Uva Ursi	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	—	.05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	—	.08
Licorice, mass	lb.	.12	—	.16
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.20	—	.22
Foreign	lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.04½	—	.06
Oxide, light tech.	lb.	.36	—	.40
Heavy tech.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, do.	lb.	1.85	—	2.00
mestic, in bbls. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	—	.02
Foreign, shipments	lb.	.75	—	.80
Manna, large flake	lb.	.40	—	.45
Small flake	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sorts	lb.	2.80	—	2.85
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	4.50	—	4.50
Recryst.	lb.	62.00	—	65.00
Mercury, flasks	ea.	.83	—	.85
Bisulphate	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Oxide, red	lb.	.63	—	.60
Blue mass	lb.	.65	—	.70
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	.55	—	.60
50 p. c.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Calomel, American	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst	lb.	.83	—	.85
Granulated, powdered	lb.	.83	—	.85
White Precipitate	lb.	1.15	—	1.20
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.33	—	.40
Morphine, bulk	oz.	5.00	—	5.05
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.05	—	5.10
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.25	—	5.30
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	5.30	—	5.35
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.10	—	5.10
¼-oz. vials	oz.	5.95	—	6.30
Diacetyl	lb.	.09	—	.10
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.12	—	.18
Irish, pods	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Tonquin	lb.	17.00	—	18.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	19.00	—	20.00
Tonquin	lb.	28.00	—	26.00
Druggists'	lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Synthetic	lb.	.08	—	.10
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	—	.10
Balls	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.10	—	.12

OILS, ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Domestic prime	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Cod Liver, Newf'd	bbl.	37.00	—	39.00
Norwegian	bbls.	.05½	—	.06
Degras, American	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
English	lb.	—	—	.06½
French	lb.	—	—	.06½
German	lb.	—	—	.06½
Neutral	lb.	—	—	.06½
Herring	gal.	Nominal	—	.06½
Horse	gal.	.90	—	.92
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.70	—	.72
Off Prime	gal.	.63	—	.65
No. 1	gal.	.54	—	.58
No. 2	gal.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Menhaden, North crude	gal.	Nominal	—	Nominal
South, crude	gal.	.38	—	.39
Brown, strained	gal.	.40	—	.41
Light, strained	gal.	.42	—	.43
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.44	—	.45
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.92	—	.94
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.86	—	.90
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.82	—	.84
Prime	gal.	.65	—	.70
Dark	gal.	.58	—	.64
Oleo Oil	gal.	.08	—	.09½
Porpoise, body	gal.	.45	—	.50
Jaw	bbl.	18.00	—	20.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Saponified	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Seal, white	gal.	.48	—	.55
Sod Oil	lb.	—	—	.50
Sperm, bleached	gal.	.70	—	.71
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.68	—	.69
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.65	—	.67
Natural winter, 38 deg.,	gal.	—	—	.65
cold test	gal.	.10	—	.15
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.62	—	.64
Stearic Acid	lb.	.60	—	.62
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.48	—	.50
Prime	gal.	.50	—	.52
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.50	—	.52
Bleached	gal.	.50	—	.52
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.52	—	.52

OILS, ESSENTIAL—

Almond, bitter	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Artificial	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	—	.90

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Concluded.

Peach kernel	lb.	.29	—	.31
Amber, crude	lb.	.12½	—	.15
Rectified	lb.	.22½	—	.25
Anise	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Bay	lb.	2.15	—	2.25
Bergamot	lb.	3.05	—	3.15
Cade	lb.	—	—	.20
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Camphor, light color, hvy	lb.	.12	—	.13
gravity	lb.	.12	—	.13
Japanese, white	lb.	.12	—	.13
Caraway	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Cassia, 70/80 p.c. tech.	lb.	.82½	—	.87½
Lead free	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
U. S. P.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.55	—	.60
Wood	lb.	.14	—	.16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	8.00	—	12.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.44	—	.46
Java	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Copaiba	lb.	.90	—	.95
Coriander	lb.	.90	—	.75
Croton	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Cubebbs	lb.	2.85	—	3.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.50	—	.52½
Fennel, sweet	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.75	—	4.50
Turkish	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Bourbon	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Gingergrass	lb.	5.25	—	6.00
Ginger	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Hemlock	lb.	1.15	—	.55
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Twice rect.	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Wood	lb.	.30	—	.40
Lavender Flowers	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Spike	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Garden, compound	lb.	.60	—	.80
Lemon	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Limes, expressed	lb.	2.80	—	2.90
Distilled	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Linaloe	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Distilled	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Artificial	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—	48.00
Petale	lb.	45.00	—	52.00
Artificial	lb.	12.00	—	18.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	—	—	1.75
Sweet	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Patchouli	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.75	—	1.85
French	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Bottles	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	3.30	—	3.50
French	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Pimento	lb.	1.65	—	1.90
Pine Needles	lb.	.40	—	.50
Rose, natural	oz.	8.00	—	10.50
Artificial	oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Rosemary	lb.	.65	—	.75
Saffrol	lb.	.32	—	.32

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

OILS, MINERAL—

Parf, high vis., 865 sp. gr. gal.	.12½ — .13
Red Paraffin .....	.15 — .16
Spindle, No. 200 .....	.17 — .18
No. 160 .....	.17 — .18
No. 110 .....	.16 — .17
No. 80 .....	.14 — .15
Filtered .....	.20 — .22
Russian Engine, pale, No. 1 gal.	.22 — .23
Paraffin, white, light .....	.55
White, heavy .....	.55
Russian, white, tech	Nominal
Pharmaceutical	— 4.00

OILS, VEGETABLE—

Castor, No. 1, bbls. ....	.10½ — .12½
Case .....	.10½ — .11
No. 3 .....	.09½ — .10½
China Wood Oil .....	.06½ — .06¾
Cocanut Oil, Cochiti .....	.14½ — .15
Ceylon .....	.11 — .11½
Copra .....	.11 — .12
Corn	6.26 — 6.41
Cottonseed, prime yellow, gal.	.52½ — .55
Good Off Oil .....	.535 — .565
Off Oil .....	.525 — .560
Red Off Oil	5.00 — 5.85
Winter	5.70
Summer, white	5.70
Linseed, raw, car lots .....	.54½ — .55
5 bbls. lot	— .51½
Boiled, car lots	— .56
Double boiled, car lots .....	.55
Refined, car lots	—
5 bbls. lot	—
Varnish Oil, according to grade .....	.49 — .55
Mustard .....	.95 — 1.10
Olive, denatured .....	.92 — .95
Foots .....	.08¾ — .09
U.S.P.	1.90 — 2.25
Palm, Lagos .....	.14 — .15
Commercial .....	.16 — .06¾
Prime red .....	.11½ — .12
Palm, Kernel .....	.12 — .12½
Peanut Oil, Soap .....	.70 — .75
Pine Oil, white .....	.32 — .34
Yellow .....	.30 — .32
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	—
Blown .....	.90 — .92
Refined .....	.83 — .84
Resin Oil, first rect .....	.28 — .29
Second .....	.30 — .31
Third .....	.48 — .50
Fourth .....	.60 — .62
Sesame .....	.80 — 1.00
Soya Bean, English, bbls. ....	.06½ — .06¾
China, bbls. ....	.06½ — .06¾
Manchurian .....	.06½ — .06¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist. ....	.29 — .31
Commercial .....	.20 — .26
Opium, cases	7.25
Jobbing lots	7.30
Powdered U. S. P.	8.40
Granular	8.50
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls. ....	.03 — .03¾
Cream .....	.04¾ — .06
Lily white .....	.07 — .09
Snow white .....	.10 — .11
Phenolphthalein	Nominal
Phosphorus .....	.30 — .40
Paste .....	.05¾ — .06
Potassium Acetate	— .30
Bicarb .....	.18½ — .20
Bichromate .....	.15 — .16
Bromide .....	.16 — .18
Carbonate, calc., 90@95 p.c. ....	.17 — .22
96@98 p. c. ....	.22 — .23
Caustic, 90 p. c. ....	.22 — .24
Chlorate, cryst. ....	.40 — .42
Powdered	— .41
Citrate, bulk .....	.69 — .70
Cyanide Mixture .....	.22 — .35
Cyanide, bulk	— .35
Dichromate .....	.12½ — .13½
Hypophosphite .....	.15 — .24
Iodide, bulk	3.15 — 3.20
Nitrate, Crude Saltpeter	—
Refined .....	.09 — .10
Permanganate .....	.52½ — .55
Prussiate, red .....	.70 — .80
Yellow .....	.45 — .50
Quinine, 100 oz. tins .....	.26 — .31
50 oz. tins	— .26½
25 oz. tins	— .27
5 oz. tins	— .28
1 oz. tins	— .31
Amsterdam .....	.26 — .31
German .....	.25½ — .26
Java .....	.25½ — .31
Resorcin	1.20 — 1.30
Rochelle Salt .....	.20¾ — .21½

ROOTS—

Aconite .....	.12 — .15
Alkanet .....	.12 — .13
Althea, cut .....	.38 — .50
Whole .....	.25 — .30
Angelica, American .....	.18 — .19
German .....	.22 — .23
Arnica .....	.35 — .37
Belladonna	1.25 — 1.50
Berberis aq. ....	.09½ — .10
Blood .....	.09 — .09½
Blueflag .....	.12 — .13
Bryonia .....	.20 — .22
Burdock .....	.09 — .10
Calamus, bleached .....	.40 — .45
Unbleached .....	.15 — .16
Cohosh, black .....	.05 — .05½
Blue .....	.05 — .06
Colchicum .....	.16 — .17
Colombo .....	.06 — .07
Culvers .....	.20 — .23½
Dandelion .....	.30 — .32
Doggrass .....	.17 — .18
Echinacea .....	.07½ — .08
Elecampane .....	.12 — .13
Galangal .....	.05 — .06
Gelsemium .....	.09 — .10
Gentian .....	.04 — .05
Geranium .....	.06 — .06½
Ginger, African .....	.11 — .12
Jamaica .....	.16 — .18
Beached	7.25 — 8.00
Ginseng, wild Southern	5.00 — 5.50
Northwestern	7.25 — 7.50
Eastern	5.10 — 5.25
Cultivated	4.60 — 4.80
Golden Seal	5.00 — 5.15
Powdered	— .10
Hellebore, white .....	.12 — .13
Powdered .....	.11 — .12
Black	3.25 — 3.50
Ipecac, Cartagena	— 4.00
Rio .....	.12½ — .13
Jalap .....	.22 — .25
Kava Kava .....	.07 — .08
Licorice, in bales .....	.12 — .15
Selected, bundles .....	.07½ — .09½
Mandrake .....	.40 — .50
Musk, Russian .....	.16 — .17
Orris, Florentine, bold .....	.14 — .16
Small .....	.12 — .13
Verona	Nominal
Fingers .....	.16½ — .17½
Pareira Brava .....	.60 — .65
Pellitory .....	.05 — .06
Pink, true .....	.10 — .11
Poke .....	.50 — .80
Rhatany .....	.14 — .15
Rhubarb, Canton .....	.19 — .20
Shensi .....	.42½ — .45
High dried .....	.12 — .14
Clippings .....	.42 — .60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....	.40 — .42
Mexican .....	.15 — .17
Senega .....	.12 — .13
Serpentaria .....	.04½ — .05
Snake, Canada .....	.06 — .07
Spikenard .....	.12 — .14
Squill .....	.25 — 3.00
Stillingia	4.25 — 4.50
Unicorn, false (helonias)	1.50 — 1.75
True (Alettris)	2.50 — 2.75
Valerian, Belgian	—
English	—
German	—
Yellow Dock	—
Saccharin	—
Salicin, bulk	—
Salol, bulk	—
Santonin, cryst., bulk	—
Powdered	—
Scammony, resin	—
Aleppo	—
Virgin	—

SEEDS—

Anise, Italian .....	.11 — .12
Spanish .....	.12½ — .12¾
Star .....	.20½ — .21
Canary, Sicily	Nominal
Smyrna .....	.06½ — .06¾
South American .....	.05½ — .06
Caraway .....	.08½ — .09
Cardamoms, bleached .....	.95 — 1.60
Decorticated	1.10 — 1.15
Celery .....	.17½ — .17¾
Colchicum .....	.50 — .55
Conium .....	.09 — .09½
Coriander, natural .....	.04 — .04½
Bleached .....	.05 — .05½
Cumin, Malta .....	.22½ — .23
Morocco .....	.22 — .23
Dill .....	.08 — .09

SEEDS—Concluded.

Fennel, German, large .....	.30 — .35
Italian .....	.07¾ — .08
Roumanian, small .....	.22 — .23
Flax, whole	8.50 — 9.00
Ground .....	.04½ — .05
Foenugreek .....	.03¾ — .04
Hemp, Manchurian .....	.03¾ — .04
Russian .....	.27 — .28
Larkspur .....	.20 — .25
Lobelia .....	.02¾ — .03¾
Millet, natural .....	.09 — .09½
Hulled .....	.08 — .09
Mustard, Bari, brown .....	.09 — .09½
California, brown .....	.09½ — .10½
German, brown .....	.08 — .09
Sicily, brown .....	.09 — .10
Trieste, brown .....	.10½ — .11½
English, yellow .....	.11 — .12
German, yellow .....	.21 — .22
Parsley, Dutch .....	.13¾ — .14½
Poppy .....	.14½ — .14¾
Pumpkin	— .11
Quince .....	.75 — .80
Rape, English .....	.09 — .09½
German .....	.08 — .08½
Sabadilla .....	.19 — .20
Stavesacre .....	.25 — .28
Stramonium	— .60
Strophanthus, Hispidus .....	.50 — .60
Kombe .....	.07½ — .07¾
Stuflower, striped .....	.09 — .10
Worm, American .....	.65 — .66
Levant .....	.16½ — .17½
Seidlitz Mixture	— .48¾
Silver, bar	— .32¼
Nitrate .....	.11½ — .12
Soap, Castile, white pure .....	.11 — .12
Marseilles, white .....	.13 — .15
Green, pure .....	.08 — .10
Ordinary .....	.07½ — .08
Mottled, pure .....	.09 — .10
Ordinary	— .65
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags, basis of 48 p.c., car lots .....	.62½ — .67½
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b. works, drums	1.57½ — 1.62½
70-76 p. c., basis 60 p.c., 100 lbs.	1.47½ — 1.52½
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. ....	.02½ — .02¾
Sodium, Acetate .....	.04 — .04½
Benzonate, granulated	1.60 — 1.75
Powdered .....	.03¾ — .03¾
Bicarb, English .....	.01½ — .01¾
Amer., f. o. b. works .....	.75 — 1.37½
Bisulphite, not incl. pkg. ....	.80 — 1.15
Bisulphite Sol .....	.55 — .56
Bromide .....	.03¾ — .05¾
Pure, cryst.	—
Dried	—
Caustic, 70@76% basis 60% f.o.b. works	1.60 — 2.00
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am., 100 lbs. ....	.65 — .75
Chlorate .....	.17 — .20
Cyanide, bulk, per 100 p.c. ....	.22 — .30
Dichromate .....	.82 — .84
Hypophosphite	1.40 — 1.60
Hypsulphite, bbls. 100 lbs.	1.75 — 2.10
Kegs	3.50 — 3.55
Iodide .....	.07½ — .07¾
Nitrite	1.90 — 2.00
Nitrate, 96 p.c. ....	.02¾ — .02¾
Phosphate, cases and bbls. ....	.11½ — .14
Prussiate	1.65 — 1.75
Salicylate .....	.95 — 1.20
Silicate, liquid	Nominal
Cryst	—
Stannate	—
Sulphate Gl'br's Salt, 100 lbs. ....	.75 — .80
Bbls. ....	.70 — .75
Calcined	2.75 — 3.00
Sulphide, 30 p.c. ....	.02 — .02½
60 p.c. ....	.02¾ — .03
Sulphite, cry.t.	— .02¾
Dry, powdered	— .06
Spermaceti .....	.25 — .26
Spts. Ether. Nitros. ....	.42 — .44
Starch, Corn, Pearl.	2.29 — 2.40
Potato .....	.05¾ — .05¾
Rice .....	.07 — .08
Wheat .....	.05 — .05½
Storax .....	.25 — .35
Strychnine, cryst., bulk .....	.56 — .60
1 oz. vials .....	.45 — .55
¼ oz. vials .....	.65 — .75
Sugar of Milk, powdered .....	.14 — .16
Sulphonal .....	.55 — 1.00
Sulphur, roll	1.85 — 2.15
Flour	2.00 — 2.40
Flowers	2.20 — 2.60
Tartar Emetic, in casks .....	.37 — .41

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Thymol	lb.	7.00	- 7.50
Tin	lb.	.33 1/4	- .34
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.23	- .23 1/4
50 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.75	- 10.00
Oxide	lb.	.36	- .37
Tetrachloride, Anhyd., 100 lbs.	lb.	.22	- .15
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.50	- 12.00
Commercial	gal.	Nominal	
Turmeric	lb.		- .05 1/4
Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores).			
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	.32	- .35
Artificial	lb.	.10	- .11
Vanillin	oz.	.43	- .44

WAXES—			
Bayberry	lb.	.22	- .22 1/2
Bees, white	lb.	.43	- .45
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	- .33
Refined	lb.	.31	- .34
Candelilla	lb.	.25	- .35
Caruaba, Flor	lb.	.45	- .47
No. 1	lb.	.39	- .42
No. 2	lb.	.34	- .36
No. 3	lb.	.25	- .26
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.13	- .25
White	lb.	.13	- .15
Japan	lb.	.12 1/2	- .14
Montan, crude	lb.	.18	- .20
Bleached	lb.	.25	- .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown ..	lb.	.32	- .38
Green	lb.	.42	- .44
Refined, white	lb.	.30	- .36
Refined, yellow	lb.	.25	- .28
Paraffin, refined, domestic lb.		.04 1/2	- .08
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.06 1/2	- .09
Chloride	lb.	.05 1/2	- .06
Oxide, white	lb.	.05	- .06
Sulphate	100 lbs.	2.35	- 2.45

DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.50	- .65
Blood	lb.	.40	- .45
Alizarine, red paste	lb.	.25	- .30
Brown paste	lb.	.35	- .40
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	1.00	- 1.00
Salt	lb.	1.10	- 1.10
Annatto, fine	lb.	.40	- .60
Seed	lb.	.08	- .08 1/2
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	- .35
65 p.c.	lb.	.26	- .33
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	- .29
Carmines of Indigo	lb.		
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver..	lb.	.52	- .55
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	- .30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	- .50
English	lb.	.15	- .20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.05 1/4	- .07
Boxes	lb.		
Divi-divi	ton	55.00	- 75.00
Flavine	lb.	.60	- .80
Fustic, stick	ton	18.00	- 30.00
Young, root	ton	45.00	- 45.00
Gambir, spot	lb.	.05	- .05 1/2
Cube No. 1	lb.		
Cube No. 2	lb.		
Indigo, Bengal, low grade..	lb.	3.00	- 3.00
Medium	lb.	3.50	- 3.50
High grade	lb.		
Kurpals	lb.		
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
Madras	lb.	1.22	- 1.22
Synthetic (J)	lb.	.65	- .65
Indigotine	lb.	1.10	- 2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial..	lb.	.01 1/4	- .02
True	lb.	.04	- .04 1/2
Logwood, stick	ton	18.00	- 20.00
Roots	ton	12.00	- 15.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.18	- .20
French	lb.		
Myrobalans	lb.	.40	- .50
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.18	- .30
Chinese	lb.	.17	- .25
Persian Berries	lb.		
Quercitron	ton	25.00	- 30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12	- .15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.06 1/2	- .10
75-85 p.c.	lb.	.10	- 11 1/4
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c.	ton		- 70.00
Tannic Acid	ton		
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04	- .04 1/2
Aleppy	lb.	.04 1/2	- .04 1/2
Pubna	lb.	.03 1/2	- .04 1/2
China	lb.	.03	- .03 1/2
Cochin, bulbs	lb.	Nominal	
Turkey Red Oil	lb.		
Zinc Dust, prime heavy ..	lb.	.09	- .12

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.02	- .02 1/4
Camwood	lb.	.06	- .07
Fustic	lb.	.01 1/2	- .02
Logwood	lb.	.01 1/4	- .01 1/2
Hyperic	lb.	.02	- .03
Red Saunders	lb.	.03	- .05

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14	- .15
Concentrated	lb.	.17	- .19
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	- .40
Chestnut	lb.	.06	- .07
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.06	- .08
Gall	lb.	.12	- .15
Hemlock	lb.	.02 1/4	- .03 1/2
Indigo	lb.	.06	- .10
Logwood, solid	lb.	.06	- .12
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.04	- .06
Cryst	lb.	.10	- .15
Oak	lb.	.08	- .08 1/2
Palmetto	lb.	.02 1/4	- .02 1/2
Persian Berry	lb.	.12	- .14
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.04 1/2	- .05 1/4
51 deg.	lb.	.03 1/2	- .04
42 deg.	lb.	.02 1/2	- .03
Quercitron	lb.	.02 1/2	- .04
Sumac	lb.	.03 1/4	- .06 1/4

NAVAL STORES

Spirit, Turpentine	gal.		- .48 1/2
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.50	- 3.75
Tar	50 gals.	6.00	- 6.50
Rosin, com. to good str'ned bbl.			- 3.80
B	bbl.		- 3.75
D	bbl.		- 3.75
E	bbl.		- 3.80
F	bbl.		- 3.90
G	bbl.		- 3.95
H	bbl.		- 3.95
I	bbl.		- 4.20
K	bbl.		- 4.60
M	bbl.		- 5.50
N	bbl.		- 6.00
W. G.	bbl.	6.00	- 6.05
W. W.	bbl.	6.20	- 6.25

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.22	- .23
V. S. O.	lb.	.22	- .23
Superior orange	lb.	.17	- .19
Bright orange	lb.	.15 1/2	- .16
T. N.	lb.	.14	- .14 1/2
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.14	- .15
Button Lac	lb.	.26	- .27
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14	- .15
Bone dry	lb.	.18	- .18 1/2

COFFEES

Rio	lb.	.08	- .09
Santos	lb.	.09	- .11 1/4
East India—Private growth..	lb.	.25 1/2	- .26
Padang Int	lb.	.22	- .23
Timor	lb.	.19	- .21
Kroe	lb.	.18	- .22
Mandehling	lb.	.26	- .27
Akola	lb.	.24 1/2	- .25
Java Liberian	lb.	Nominal	
Straits Liberian	lb.	.15	- .15 1/2
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.16 1/2	- .18
La Guaira—Caracas	lb.	.08 1/4	- .09 1/4
Washed	lb.	.11 1/4	- .13 1/4
Porto Cabello	lb.	.08 1/4	- .09 1/4
Washed	lb.	.11	- .14
Colombian	lb.	.10	- .14
Maracaibos	lb.	.09 1/4	- .14
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.11	- .11 1/2
Washed	lb.	.14	- .14 1/2
Coatepec	lb.	.11	- .11 1/2
Washed	lb.	.14 1/2	- .15
Oaxaca	lb.	.11	- .11 1/2
Washed	lb.	.14	- .14 1/2
Tapachula	lb.	.14	- .14 1/2
Tio & Sierra	lb.	.10	- .10 1/2
Huatusco	lb.	.10	- .10 1/2
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.05 1/2	- .06 1/2
Fair to good	lb.	.12 1/2	- .14
Prime to choice	lb.	.14 1/2	- .15 1/2
Mocha, large	lb.	.21 1/2	- .22 1/2
Small	lb.	.22	- .24
Nicaragua	lb.	.09 1/4	- .10 1/4
Washed	lb.	.12	- .14
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.08 1/4	- .09 1/4
Fair to good	lb.	.13 1/2	- .14
Prime to choice	lb.	.15	- .15 1/2
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.08 1/4	- .08 1/2
Good ordinary	lb.	.09	- .09 1/2

TEAS

Foochow, standard	lb.	.15 1/4	- .16 1/4
Superior	lb.	.24	- .26
Formosa, standard	lb.	.17 1/2	- .18
Good	lb.	.20	- .22
Superior	lb.	.25	- .28
Fine	lb.	.30	- .35
Finest	lb.	.40	- .70
Country Green, gunpowder, extra ..	lb.	.40	- .50
Imperial, firsts	lb.		- .42
Seconds	lb.	.31	- .33
Young Hysons, firsts	lb.	.26	- .32
Seconds	lb.	.18	- .23
Thirds	lb.	.16	- .17
Extras	lb.	.35	- .50
Pingsuey G'powder, Pinhead lb.		.32	- .40
Extras	lb.	.28	- .32
Firsts	lb.	.20	- .25
Seconds	lb.	.18	- .20
Thirds	lb.	.15	- .18
Imperial, seconds	lb.	.25	- .28
Thirds	lb.		
Japan—Pan and basket fired—low grade ..	lb.	.18	- .20
Medium grade	lb.	.21	- .25
High Grade	lb.	.31	- .33
Fancy Grade	lb.	.38	- .46
Congous, fine to best	lb.	.34	- .36
Medium	lb.	.24	- .24
Standard	lb.	.16	- .17
India, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.24	- .26
Pekoe	lb.	.24	- .26
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.25 1/2	- .29
Java, Pekoe Souchy	lb.	.24	- .25
B. O. Pekoe	lb.	.26	- .27
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong ..	lb.	.24	- .25
Pekoe	lb.	.24	- .26
F. O. Pekoe	lb.	.32	- .35
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.25 1/2	- .29
F. B. O. Pekoe	lb.	.32	- .33

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer. Nat.	Arb. Bros.	War. nec.	Fed. eral.
Powdered	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.10
XXXX powdered	6.05	6.05	6.15	6.15
Confectioners A	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.90
Standard gran.	5.95	5.90	5.90	6.00
2-lb. bags fine gr.	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.30
5-lb. bags fine gr.	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.20
10-lb. bags fine gr.	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.15
25-lb. bags fine gr.	5.95	5.95	5.95	6.05

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Blackstrap	gal.	.09 1/4	- .10 1/4
Common	lb.	.15	- .20
Fair	gal.	.18	- .25
Prime	gal.	.35	- .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	- .50
Grocery grades	gal.	.40	- .47
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.10	- .16
Medium	lb.	.16	- .20
Fancy	lb.	.20	- .30
Honey—			
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.		- .15
Clover No. 1	lb.		- .12
No. 2	lb.		- .08
Extracted	lb.	.08	- .09
Southern ext	gal.	.60	- .70
West Ind.	gal.	.35	- .40
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.07	- .07 1/2
Maple Sugar and Syrups—			
Syrup	gal.	.75	- .85
Sugar	lb.	.09	- .09 1/4

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	- .21
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.12	- .13
China, cases	lb.	.09 1/2	- .10
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.31	- .32
Cassia Buds	lb.	.12 1/2	- .13
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.26	- .28
Mombasa	lb.	.27	- .28
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1 ..	lb.	.32	- .33
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.32	- .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17 1/2	- .18
Penang	lb.	.33	- .35
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.10	- .11
African	lb.	.07 1/2	- .07 1/2
Cochin	lb.	.63	- .64
Mace, Banda	lb.	.49	- .50
No. 2 Batavia	lb.	.14	- .18
Nutmegs	lb.	.47	- .48
Batavia	lb.	.11 1/4	- .14 1/4
Pepper, black	lb.	.21 1/2	- .22
White	lb.	.03 1/4	- .04
Pimento	lb.		

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select white.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Acneine.....oz.	—	3.75	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz.	.20	—	.27
1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Aconite lvs., Eng. 1-lb. b.....lb.	1.25	—	Iodide.....oz.	.45	—	.50
Seconds.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	—	White, pow'd com'l.....lb.	.08	—	.12
Fine granulated 1st.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Sorts.....lb.	.20	—	.30	Root, English.....lb.	1.00	—	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb.	.18	—	.27
Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Powdered.....lb.	1.15	—	Powdered, Medic.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Acetanilid.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Root, German.....lb.	.25	—	Asafetida, good, fair.....lb.	.50	—	.65
Acetone, Pure C.P., med. lb.	.33	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.31	—	Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.70
Technical.....lb.	.30	—	.33	Aconitine, Amorp, 1/2 oz. v. ea.	1.95	—	Atropine, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	24.00	—	26.00
Acetphenitidine, U. S. P. lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v. ea.	1.00	—	Sulphate, 1/4 oz. v.....oz.	23.25	—	25.25
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.	.10	—	.12	Agaricin.....oz.	1.20	—	Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb.	.35	—	.40
U. S. P., 36 p. c.....lb.	.10	—	.13	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	—	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb.	.15	—	.28
C. P., Glacial, 99 1/2%.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P., bbls.	—	2.60	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.18	—	.20	Less.....gal.	2.80	—	Oregon.....lb.	.18	—	.20
German.....lb.	2.20	—	2.35	Com. 95%, U.S.P. bbls., gal.	2.58	—	Peru.....lb.	3.30	—	3.50
Boracic, cryst.....lb.	.11	—	.15	Less.....gal.	2.78	—	Tolu.....lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	.16	Denatured, bbls. & 1/2 bbls., gal.	.44	—	Barium Carb., prec., pure, lb.	.28	—	.30
Impalp.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Methylic (Wood) bbls., gal.	.50	—	C. P.....lb.	.85	—	1.00
Butyric, 100 p. c.....lb.	1.40	—	1.40	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.25	—	Caustic Hyd'te, C.P., Cryst. lb.	.25	—	.25
Cacodylic.....oz.	—	.85	—	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.11	—	Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.15	—	.18
Camphoric.....lb.	4.55	—	4.55	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	—	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.45	—	C.P., 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.20	—	.22
10 and 15-lb. cans.....lb.	1.45	—	1.60	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	—	Nitrate, powdered.....lb.	.37	—	.40
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.55	—	1.70	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	—	Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.07	—	.10
Crude, 10-95 p. c., gal.....oz.	.40	—	.90	Cape.....lb.	.14	—	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb.	.25	—	.30
Chloroacetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	Pure precip.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	—	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb.	.24	—	.24
1-lb.....oz.	.70	—	.70	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.30	—	Bayberry Bark, select.....lb.	.15	—	.19
C. P.....oz.	.32	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb.	.12	—	.15
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.25	—	.28	Purified.....lb.	1.45	—	Bay Rum, P. R., bbls., gal.	1.65	—	1.70
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	Less.....gal.	1.85	—	2.00
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.57	—	.63	Althea Root, Cut.....lb.	.45	—	Beans, Calabar.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb.	.61	—	.66	Alum. Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.04	—	Tonka, Angostura.....lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Granulated.....lb.	.62	—	.67	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.14	—	Para.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot. lb. oz.	.85	—	1.00	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.05	—	Surinam.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Gallic.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.08	—	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb.	3.50	—	4.00
1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.80	—	Short.....lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Glycerophosphoric.....oz.	.22	—	.30	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.10	—	Cuts.....lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Hippuric.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.07	—	Bourbon.....lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz.	.50	—	.52	Cryst. C. P.....lb.	.45	—	So. American.....lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Sealed Tube.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Purified.....lb.	.20	—	Tahiti.....lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Hydrobrom. conc., v.....oz.	.05	—	.09	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	—	Belladonna Lvs., 1-lb. bot., lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Dil., U.S.P., oz v. incl. lb.	.05	—	.09	Ammonia Water, 18 deg. lb.	.05	—	German.....lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Hydrocyanic 1 oz. vial, U.S.P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.07	—	Root, German.....lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch. bot.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.40
52 p.c., ceres. bt.....lb.	—	.70	—	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	Benzoin, Siam.....lb.	2.10	—	2.25
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz.	.06	—	.10	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. oz.	.10	—	Sumatra.....lb.	.43	—	.50
U. S. P., 10 p. c.....oz.	.09	—	.11	Benzoate.....oz.	.12	—	Powdered.....lb.	.53	—	.60
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....lb.	.09	—	1.00	From true Benzoic A. oz.	.22	—	Benzosol, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.60	—	.65
Dilute.....oz.	—	.08	—	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	.85	—	Berberine, C. P., 1/4 oz. v. ca.	—	—	—
Molybdic, C. P.....lb.	6.50	—	7.00	Resubl. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. lb.	.25	—	Phosphate.....oz.	—	—	—
Muriatic, com. 20% (Carboys 120 lbs. 2 1/2 c) lb.	.05	—	.07	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....ca.	1.75	—	1.90
C.P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	—	.25	Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85).....oz.	.15	—	Bismuth, Betanaph. (Orphol).....oz.	—	—	.80
Oleic, purified.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Iodide.....lb.	4.40	—	Bromide.....oz.	—	—	—
Oxalic.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Molybdate.....oz.	.28	—	Citrate and Ammonium lb.	3.40	—	4.50
Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Muriate.....lb.	.14	—	Salicylate, 65 p. c.....lb.	3.60	—	4.00
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.08 1/2	—	40 p. c.....lb.	3.25	—	3.60
U.S.P., 1880, 50 p.c. lb.	.35	—	.40	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.18	—	Sub-benzoate.....lb.	3.85	—	4.00
Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	Subcarbonate.....lb.	2.95	—	3.15
Glacial sticks.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.22	—	Subgallate (lb. 5.90).....oz.	.40	—	.45
Picric.....lb.	—	2.25	—	Granulated.....lb.	.22	—	Subnitrate.....lb.	2.95	—	3.25
Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/2, and 1 lb. cans.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.45	—	Tannate.....oz.	.27	—	.30
1 oz. v.....oz.	.20	—	.24	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.45	—	Valerate.....oz.	.34	—	.38
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Salicylate.....lb.	.95	—	Blackhaw Bark.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Crude.....gal.	.20	—	.30	Sulphate.....lb.	.06	—	Bloodroot.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Salicylic, 1-lb. carton.....lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb.	.68	—	.75
Bulk.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Valerate.....oz.	.19	—	Powdered.....lb.	.70	—	.80
From Gaultheria, oz. v.	.25	—	.30	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	3.00	—	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).....	—	—	—
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.	—	.50	—	Technical.....lb.	.40	—	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb.	.28	—	.35
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) lb.	.05	—	.02	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.40	—	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25
C. P.....lb.	.13	—	.16	Anise Seed.....lb.	.35	—	Jeweler's.....lb.	.60	—	.90
Sulphurous, U.S.P. sp. gr. 1.14.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Star.....lb.	.28	—	Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb.	.06	—	.08 1/2
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart. lb.	.75	—	.90	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	—	Powdered.....lb.	.06 1/2	—	.09
Medicinal.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.42	—	.48	Antipyrine.....oz.	.32	—	Powdered.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Powdered.....lb.	.43	—	.50	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.10	—	Short.....lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Trichloroacetic.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.25	—	Powdered.....lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.19	—	.25	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.20	—	Buckthorn Bark.....lb.	.28	—	.33
				Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb.	.22	—	.28
				Aristol, Bayer.....oz.	1.80	—	Cassia.....lb.	.20	—	.24
				Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.24	—	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb.	.28	—	.28
				Powdered.....lb.	.31	—	Seed.....lb.	.35	—	.40
				Root.....lb.	.50	—	Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.35	—	.40
				Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	—	Baker's A and white.....lb.	.40	—	.45
				Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	—	Dutch.....lb.	.35	—	.40
				Jamaica.....lb.	.20	—	Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb.	.50	—	.50
				St. Vincent.....lb.	.16	—	Maillard's.....lb.	.36	—	.44
				Taylor's, 1/4 lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.33	—	Caffeine, pure.....lb.	4.25	—	4.75
							oz.....oz.	.35	—	.40
							Benzoate.....oz.	.50	—	.60
							Bromide.....oz.	.45	—	.50
							Citratid.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff. lb.	.60	—	.75	Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	—	.20	Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	—	.31
Hydrchlor. (true salt) oz.	.50	—	.60	Blue	lb.	.14	—	.19	Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	—	.08
Sulphate, 1/4 lbs. ....	.65	—	.70	Colchicum Root	lb.	.27	—	.32	Galangal Root, selected ..	lb.	.23	—	.27
Valerate .....	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	Galbanum, strained	lb.	.30	—	.34
Calamus Root, peeled ..	lb.	.22	—	Seed	lb.	.65	—	.75	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.85	—	.95
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.80	Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.05
White, peeled and split ..	lb.	.52	—	Colloidion, U.S.P., 1900 ..	lb.	.49	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Calcium, benzoate	oz.	.85	—	Flexible	lb.	.55	—	.60	Garlic, on strings	string	.20	—	.25
Bromide	lb.	.08	—	Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	—	.50	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen).				
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	—	Pulp	lb.	.56	—	.60	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Fused	lb.	.55	—	Colombo Root	lb.	.18	—	.22	Gold	lb.	.45	—	.50
Granulated	lb.	.25	—	Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Silver	lb.	.45	—	.50
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.16	—	Comfrey Root, crushed ..	lb.	.24	—	.26	Gelsemium (Resinoid) ..	oz.	5.00	—	5.00
Hypophosphite	lb.	.95	—	Condurango Bark, true ..	lb.	.30	—	.34	Gelsemine, C.P., crys-				
Iodide	lb.	5.50	—	Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	—	.22	tals, Ger., 15 gr. v. ea.				
Lactate	oz.	.10	—	Seed	lb.	.15	—	.20	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	lb.	.20	—	.22
Lactophosphate Sol	lb.	1.20	—	Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.41	—	.46	Gelsemium Root	lb.	.30	—	.35
Permanganate	oz.	.25	—	Para	lb.	.38	—	.43	Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.18
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	—	Copper, Acetate, distilled ..	lb.	.50	—	.50	Gentian Root	lb.	.20	—	.23
Sulphate, Precip., pure ..	lb.	.35	—	Ammoniated	lb.	.50	—	.50	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.14
Sulphite	lb.	.14	—	Carbonate	lb.	.24	—	.32	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.16	—	.18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.10	—	Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.24
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.65	—	Subacetate (Verdigris) ..	lb.	.42	—	.43	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	—	.26
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)				Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Ground	lb.	.27	—	.31
Camphor, refined	lb.	.42	—	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.08	—	.10	Powdered	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
1/4 lb squares	lb.	.43	—	Barrels	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2	Ginseng	lb.	.20 1/2	—	.21
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.15	Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums				
Japanese	lb.	.42	—	Copperas, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—	1.12	and bbls. added. lb.		.22	—	.23
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	.09	—	Coriander	lb.	.10	—	.12	In cans	lb.	.25	—	.28
Smyrna	lb.	.09	—	Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.21	Less				
So. American	lb.	.09	—	Corrosive Sublimite (see					Gold and Sodium Chloride				
Canella Bark, powdered ..	lb.	.30	—	Mercury Bichloride) ..					U.S.P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	—	3.40
Cannabis Indica Herb ..	lb.	2.00	—	Cotoin, true, 1/2 oz. v.	lb.	.20	—	.25	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	6.50	—	Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.25	—	.25	Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	—	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.25	Powdered	lb.	5.45	—	5.60
Chinese	lb.	1.25	—	Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25	Grains of Paradise	lb.	.35	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	1.35	—	Coumarin	oz.	.38	—	.45	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45
Capsicum	lb.	.37	—	Cranehill	lb.	.24	—	.29	Grindelia Robusta Herb ..	lb.	.22	—	.27
Powdered	lb.	.37	—	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.32
Caraway	lb.	.14	—	Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.35	—	.38	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.35	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	Cresote, Beechwood	lb.	1.00	—	1.25	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.55
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	—	Carbonate	oz.	.20	—	.25	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	—	.06
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	—	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.35	—	.38	Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.60	—	Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	—	.70	Carbonate (lb. 4.25) ..	oz.	.30	—	1.60
Decorticated	lb.	1.30	—	Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.80	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol) ..	oz.	1.34	—	1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.40	—	Cudbear	lb.	.30	—	.40	Valerianate (Geosote) ..	oz.	1.34	—	1.60
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.35	—	Culver's Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Cascara Sagrada Bark ..	lb.	.18	—	Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	—	.34	Powdered	lb.	1.50	—	1.65
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.22	—	Damia Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.24	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylon) ..	oz.	.20	—	.25
Cassia, China	lb.	.22	—	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Powdered	lb.	.28	—	Root	lb.	.28	—	.35	Sheet	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Fistula	lb.	.12	—	Cut	lb.	.30	—	.40	Heliotropin	oz.	.15	—	.60
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	—	Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	—	.14	Hemlock Bark, crushed ..	oz.	.18	—	.20
Powdered	lb.	.55	—	White	lb.	.09	—	.15	Powdered	lb.	.80	—	.85
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.16	—	Digitalin, 1/4 lbs.	oz.	10.75	—	11.75	Hemol	oz.	.06 1/2	—	.09 1/2
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	—	15 gr. vials	ea.	.50	—	.55	Hemp Seed	lb.	.35	—	.45
Celery Seed	lb.	.24	—	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.	.30	—	.32	Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	.35	—	.45
Cerresin, white	lb.	.25	—	German	lb.	.30	—	.32	German	lb.	.45	—	.50
Yellow	lb.	.18	—	Powdered	lb.	.37	—	.43	Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.33	—	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.30	—	.35	Seed	lb.	.25	—	.35
Chalk, Precipitated, English,				Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.30	—	.36	Henna Leaves	lb.	.25	—	.35
7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	—	Dover's Powder	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. ea.		.75	—	.80
Prepared, Eng., Thomas,				Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.40	—	.60	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.75	—	.80
8 lb. box, white, box ..	lb.	.50	—	Extra	lb.	1.55	—	1.85	Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	.35	—	.40
Pink	lb.	.60	—	Powdered	lb.	1.65	—	2.00	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.41	—	.50
White, bbls.	lb.	.00 3/4	—	Reeds	lb.	.85	—	.95	Hydrobromide	gr.	.22	—	.33
Chamomile Flowers, Hun. lb.	lb.	.48	—	Duotol	oz.	1.50	—	1.50	Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	—	.45
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.46	—	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	—	.40	Salicylate and Sulphate ..	gr.	.40	—	.45
Chicle	lb.	.70	—	Echinacea Root	lb.	.20	—	.30	Honey, strained	lb.	.12	—	.15
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	—	Elaterium	oz.	.70	—	.75	Hons, select (1914)	lb.	.40	—	.45
Chinolin, pure	oz.	.25	—	Elderberries	lb.	.25	—	.30	Pressed, 1/4 & 1/2 lb. pkgs.	lb.	.43	—	.50
Chiretta	lb.	.25	—	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	—	.37	Horhound Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25
Chloral Hydrate, cryst. ..	lb.	.75	—	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.30	—	.30	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. ..	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chloroform	lb.	.40	—	Elecampare Root	lb.	.18	—	.20	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chrysarobin	oz.	.24	—	Ground	lb.	.22	—	.26	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, rel'dlb.	lb.	.28	—	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	—	.32	Hydrochinon	lb.	1.65	—	1.90
Red	lb.	.36	—	Ground, pure	lb.	.22	—	.32	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol.,				
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.38	—	Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	—	.33	Medicinal	lb.	.20	—	.25
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure	oz.	.45	—	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)					Sol. Technical	lb.	.20	—	.29
Salicylate	oz.	.22	—	Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.		.20	—	.29
Sulphate	oz.	.14	—	Powdered	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15				
Cinchonine, Sulphate	oz.	.18	—	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	—	.60	gr. vials	ea.	.30	—	.40
Salicylate	oz.	.18	—	Chloric, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.60	Crystall, white	gr.	.17	—	.20
Civet	oz.	2.75	—	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	—	1.10	Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	—	.18
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.25	—	U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—	.36	Iceland Moss	lb.	.425	—	4.50
Powdered, pure	lb.	.28	—	U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.36	—	.36	Ichthyol	lb.	.125	—	1.35
Penang	lb.	.42	—	Washed	lb.	.29	—	.36	India, Bengal, true	lb.	.46	—	.52
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) ..	lb.	.43	—	Valerianic	oz.	.25	—	.30	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n.	lb.	.65	—	.75
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v.	oz.	4.50	—	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	3.50	—	4.00	Iodine Bromide	oz.	4.15	—	4.25
Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.	oz.	4.20	—	Eucalyptol, U. S. F.	oz.	.08	—	.10	Resublimed	lb.	4.60	—	4.75
1/4 oz vials	oz.	4.45	—	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	—	.20	Indoform, crvst. & powd.	lb.	.60	—	.64
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	.80	—	Euonymin (Eclic. powd.) ..	oz.	.80	—	.90	Deodorized	lb.	3.65	—	3.75
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	.55	—	Euphorbium	lb.	.28	—	.35	Ipecac Root, Carthagenia	lb.	3.80	—	3.90
Truxillo	lb.	.09	—	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	4.75	—	4.85
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.) ..	lb.	.18	—	Euquinine	oz.	1.40	—	1.40	Rio	lb.	.20	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	Exalgine	oz.	.38	—	.44	Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.60	—	.60
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	—	Fennel Seed	lb.	.06	—	.07	Irish (Eclectic Powder) ..	oz.	.14	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.80	—	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	8.00	—	8.25	Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.10	—	.10
Codine	oz.	7.25	—	Less	lb.	.06	—	.07	Bromide	oz.	.10	—	.10
Phosphate	oz.	6.75	—	Ground	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.07	Benzate	oz.	.18	—	.18
Sulphate	oz.	7.00	—	Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	—	.10					
				Ground	lb.	.09	—	.12					

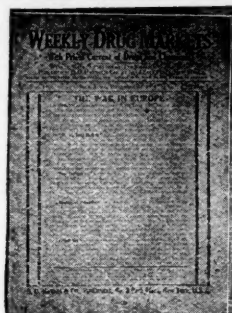
Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Iron Chloride, crst., U.S..lb.	.18	—	.20	Magnesium Metal, Ribbon oz.	—	.70	Oil Gaultheria Leaflb.	4.50	—	4.75
Citrate, U.S.P.lb.	.80	—	.90	Phosphate, pureoz.	.06	—	Geranium, Rose, nat'l.lb.	5.50	—	6.00
and Ammonia, Sol.lb.	.75	—	.83	Sulphate (Sal Epsom)lb.	.01 3/4	—	Turkishlb.	4.25	—	4.50
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P.				C. P. Crystalslb.	.14	—	Gingeroz.	.45	—	.50
(12p.c.Q.) Scales lb.	2.30	—	2.50	Driedlb.	.12	—	Gingergrasslb.	2.00	—	2.25
Quin, & Strychninelb.	2.60	—	3.00	Malva Flowers, largelb.	—	—	Haarlem, Dutchgross	2.50	—	2.70
Hypophosphitelb.	1.75	—	1.85	Blue, smalllb.	1.20	—	Gold Medal Tilly, large,gross	—	—	—
Iodideoz.	.35	—	.40	Mandrake Rootlb.	.18	—	Regulargross	—	—	—
Syruplb.	.36	—	.42	Powderedlb.	.20	—	Capsulesgross	—	—	—
Nitrate Sol'n, U.S.P.lb.	.27	—	.30	Manganese, Bromideoz.	.18	—	Sylvester'sdoz.	—	—	3.00
Oxalate (Ferrous)oz.	.08	—	.12	Carbonate, crys.oz.	.08	—	Hemlocklb.	.60	—	.80
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.lb.	.68	—	.73	Chloride, crys., med.lb.	.25	—	Juniper Berrieslb.	1.45	—	2.00
U. S. P. Scaleslb.	.75	—	.86	Hypophosphitelb.	1.75	—	Woodlb.	.45	—	.55
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.lb.	.35	—	.40	Lactateoz.	.22	—	Lardgal.	.85	—	1.10
Protocarb (Vallet's M.)lb.	.30	—	.30	Oxide, black, powd.lb.	.08	—	Lavender, Mitchamoz.	—	—	—
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.lb.	.75	—	.83	Manna, flake, largelb.	.85	—	Flowerslb.	4.25	—	5.00
Quevenne's (by hydgn.)lb.	.48	—	.58	Smalllb.	.52	—	Garden, Frenchlb.	—	—	1.00
Salicylateoz.	.11	—	.15	Marjoram Leaves, Ger.lb.	.42	—	Spikelb.	1.40	—	1.50
Sesquichloridelb.	.30	—	.35	Masticlb.	.96	—	Lemonlb.	1.25	—	1.35
Solutionlb.	.30	—	.15	Matico Leaveslb.	1.25	—	Lemongrasslb.	1.30	—	1.40
Subsulphatelb.	.20	—	.27	Menthol, crys.lb.	3.20	—	Limes, expressedlb.	3.30	—	3.40
Subsolution (Monel's)lb.	.12	—	.15	Mercurylb.	1.27	—	Distilledlb.	1.40	—	1.50
Sulph. (Copperas) .100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.40	Ammon. (white precip.)lb.	1.25	—	Linseed, boiledgal.	.65	—	.70
Cryst., purelb.	.08	—	.12	Bichloride (cor. sub.)lb.	1.05	—	Rawgal.	.63	—	.68
Driedlb.	.15	—	.18	Powderedlb.	1.00	—	Mace, distilledlb.	1.25	—	1.35
Tartrate & Ammonium lb.	.70	—	.80	Bisulphatelb.	.95	—	Expressedlb.	1.10	—	1.20
and Potass., Scaleslb.	.70	—	.80	Chloride, mild, (Ca'l)lb.	1.10	—	Male Fern, Ethereallb.	3.25	—	4.00
Tersulph, Sol., U.S.P.lb.	—	—	.20	Iodide, green, Protolb.	3.15	—	Menhadengal.	.45	—	.55
Valerateoz.	.20	—	.23	Red (Pre.) Biniodidelb.	3.40	—	Mustard, artificiallb.	3.25	—	3.50
Isinglass, Russianlb.	5.80	—	6.30	Oxide, red (Red Pre.)lb.	1.10	—	Essentialoz.	.50	—	.60
Isaborani Leaveslb.	.25	—	.35	Yellowoz.	.13	—	Expressedgal.	.90	—	1.10
Jalap Root, selectedlb.	.20	—	.26	Salicylateoz.	.27	—	Myrrhanelb.	.42	—	.47
Powderedlb.	.28	—	.32	Sulphate (Turp. M'l)lb.	1.05	—	Neatsfootlb.	.75	—	1.15
Juniper Berrieslb.	.08	—	.10	Mercury with Chalk (by			Petale, extraoz.	4.00	—	4.50
Kamalalb.	1.25	—	1.35	succussion)lb.	.65	—	Nutmeglb.	4.50	—	5.00
Powderedlb.	1.35	—	1.45	Millet Seedlb.	.08	—	Olive Lucern, Cream, 1/2	1.20	—	1.25
Purifiedlb.	1.75	—	1.90	Germanlb.	—	—	gal. & 1 gal. cans. gal.	3.25	—	3.50
Kaolinlb.	.07	—	.09	Morphine, Acet. 1/4 oz. v. oz.	5.70	—	3 and 6 gal. cans. gal.	3.10	—	3.35
Kava Kavalb.	.35	—	.40	Alkaloid, pure, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	6.10	—	Malagagal.	1.30	—	1.60
Kinolb.	.55	—	.60	Hydrobromide, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	5.85	—	Orange, bitterlb.	2.20	—	2.35
Powderedlb.	.65	—	.70	Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	5.70	—	Sweetlb.	1.75	—	1.85
Kola Nuts, sm. and lge.lb.	.17	—	.22	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.oz.	5.45	—	Origanumlb.	.35	—	.90
Powderedlb.	.23	—	.28	1/2 oz. vialoz.	5.70	—	Palm, Lagoslb.	.20	—	.25
Koussou, powderedlb.	.55	—	.60	Valerate, 1/4 oz. v.oz.	5.85	—	Kernellb.	.25	—	.30
Lactucariumlb.	4.50	—	7.50	Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans lb.	2.10	—	Paraffingal.	.40	—	.50
Ladies' Slipper Rootlb.	.47	—	.55	Musk Rootlb.	.50	—	Lightgal.	—	—	—
Lanoline, "B. J. D."lb.	—	—	—	Powderedlb.	.60	—	Russiangal.	—	—	—
Anhydrouslb.	—	—	—	Mustard Seed, blacklb.	.14	—	Patchoulioz.	.45	—	.60
"Leibreich"lb.	—	—	—	Groundlb.	.18	—	Peach Kernelslb.	.35	—	.40
Anhydrouslb.	—	—	—	Whitelb.	.15	—	Peanutgal.	1.00	—	1.20
Lanum, "Merck"lb.	.88	—	.90	Myrrh (Gum-Resin)lb.	.28	—	Pennyroyallb.	1.65	—	2.10
Anhydrouslb.	1.23	—	1.25	Naphthalene, flake or balls lb.	.10	—	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin,			
(See also Adeps Lanae)				Nickel and Ammon. Sul.lb.	.20	—	U. S. P.)lb.	—	—	3.90
Larkspur Seedlb.	.40	—	.45	Sulphatelb.	.26	—	Peppermint, N. Y.lb.	1.85	—	2.00
Powderedlb.	.50	—	.55	Nutgallslb.	.30	—	Hotchkisslb.	2.75	—	3.00
Lavender Flowerslb.	.30	—	.35	Powderedlb.	.38	—	Westernlb.	1.85	—	2.00
Extralb.	.40	—	.45	Nutmegslb.	.25	—	Pimentalb.	2.25	—	2.75
Hand pickedlb.	.45	—	.50	Extra large80 to lb.	.28	—	Pine Needleslb.	.50	—	.60
Lead Acetate (Sugar)lb.	.12	—	.26	Nux Vomicalb.	.11	—	Poppy, truelb.	.20	—	.25
Chloridelb.	.65	—	.75	Powderedlb.	.22	—	Rape Seedgal.	10.00	—	11.00
Iodide, powderedoz.	.34	—	.37	Oil, Almond, bitterlb.	5.00	—	Rose, Kissanlikoz.	3.50	—	4.00
Nitratelb.	.20	—	.38	Without Acidlb.	6.25	—	Artificialoz.	1.00	—	1.10
Leeches, best Swedishea.	.12	—	.15	Sweet, purelb.	1.00	—	Rosemary Flowerslb.	1.10	—	1.25
Lemon Peel, Ribbonslb.	.15	—	.20	Amber, crude, darklb.	.20	—	Triestelb.	.75	—	.90
Groundlb.	.20	—	.25	Rectifiedlb.	.30	—	Rosingal.	.35	—	.70
Licorice, Coriglb.	.33	—	.38	Aniseed, Starlb.	1.60	—	Rue, pureoz.	.40	—	.50
Masslb.	.32	—	.37	Benne (Sesame), Import-			Salad, Union Oil Co. gal.	.70	—	.75
Powderedlb.	.40	—	.45	ed, bbls., or less. gal.	.85	—	Sandalwood, Englishlb.	5.60	—	5.85
Root, Russian, cutlb.	.24	—	.28	Bergamotlb.	3.25	—	Savinlb.	2.50	—	2.60
Powderedlb.	.22	—	.26	Birch, Black (Betula)lb.	2.45	—	Spearmint, purelb.	2.00	—	2.75
Root, Spanish, bundleslb.	.17	—	.22	Cadelb.	.25	—	Sassafraslb.	.95	—	1.00
Powderedlb.	.18	—	.23	Cajuput, bottleslb.	1.00	—	Sperm, winter, bldd. gal.	.85	—	1.00
Lime, Chlorinated, bulklb.	.05 1/2	—	.06 1/2	Camphorlb.	.22	—	Sprucelb.	.75	—	.90
Assort., 1, 1/2 and 1/4 lb.lb.	.10	—	.12	Carawaylb.	2.00	—	Tansylb.	3.50	—	4.00
Lithium Acetateoz.	.22	—	.24	Cassialb.	1.25	—	Tar, U.S.P.gal.	.40	—	.50
Bitartrateoz.	.25	—	.26	Castor, Americanlb.	1.25 1/2	—	Thyme, commerciallb.	.35	—	.75
Bromidelb.	2.50	—	2.60	Cedar Leaves, purelb.	.70	—	Red, No. 1lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Carbonatelb.	1.40	—	1.50	Woodlb.	.26	—	Whitelb.	1.75	—	2.00
Citratelb.	1.70	—	1.85	Celeryoz.	.85	—	Whalegal.	.70	—	.75
Glycerophosphateoz.	.35	—	.40	Chaulmoogralb.	1.60	—	Wine, Ethereal, lightlb.	2.75	—	3.00
Salicylatelb.	2.20	—	2.40	Cinnamon, Ceylonoz.	.90	—	Heavy, true, f. grapes. lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Lobelia Herblb.	.20	—	.25	Citronellalb.	.55	—	Wintergreenlb.	4.60	—	4.90
Powderedlb.	.25	—	.30	Cloveslb.	1.35	—	Syntheticlb.	1.45	—	1.60
Seed, cleanlb.	.35	—	.40	Coconut, Cochinchinalb.	.22	—	Wormseed, Baltimorelb.	2.50	—	2.60
Powderedlb.	.40	—	.45	Ceylonlb.	.18	—	Wmwood, Amer., good. lb.	2.75	—	3.25
Lavage Root, sel., whitelb.	1.00	—	1.10	Copalb.	.18	—	Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2			
Seedlb.	.60	—	.70	Cod Liver, Newf'land gal.	—	—	mercurylb.	.80	—	.85
Lupulinlb.	2.00	—	2.20	Norwegiangal.	1.60	—	1/3 Mercurylb.	.70	—	.75
Lycopodiumlb.	1.25	—	1.40	Bbls.ea.	40.00	—	Olibanumlb.	.20	—	.26
Mace, wholelb.	.65	—	.70	1/2 bbls.ea.	21.00	—	Opium (Natural)lb.	7.75	—	7.90
Powderedlb.	.75	—	.80	Copaiba, purelb.	1.10	—	Granulatedlb.	9.40	—	10.00
Magnesium, Benzoateoz.	—	—	.20	Corianderoz.	.55	—	U. S. P., powderedlb.	9.30	—	10.00
Calcinedlb.	.50	—	.62	Cottonseed, yel. & wh. gal.	.78	—	Orange Flowerslb.	1.30	—	1.45
Carbonate, 4 ozs.lb.	.14	—	.24	Crotonlb.	1.25	—	Peel, Curacaolb.	.10	—	.15
2 ozs.lb.	.16	—	.25	Cubeblb.	3.50	—	Orria, Florentinelb.	.20	—	.25
Powderedlb.	.20	—	.25	Cuminlb.	4.60	—	Select Fingerlb.	.28	—	2.00
Ponderouslb.	.80	—	.85	Dilloz.	.40	—	Veronalb.	.28	—	.32
Glycerophosphateoz.	.30	—	.32	Erigeron, truelb.	1.35	—	Paraffinlb.	.10	—	.12
Hypophosphite, purelb.	1.75	—	1.85	Eucalyptuslb.	.75	—	Paraformoz.	.10	—	.14
Metal, Powderedoz.	.30	—	.32	Fennel Seed, purelb.	3.00	—	Paraldehydelb.	1.15	—	1.30

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Parcira Brava Rootlb.	.30	—	.36	Rhubarb—				Spirit Ammonia—			
Parsley Seedlb.	.31	—	.36	Powdered, extra tins .lb.	.75	—	.90	Aromaticlb.	.50	—	.55
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v. ea.	.40	—	.40	Rochelle Saltlb.	.22½	—	.26½	Nitre, U.S.P.lb.	.47	—	.52
Pellitory Rootlb.	.40	—	.45	Rose Leaves, palelb.				Spirits Turpentinegal.	.62	—	.68
Paris Greenlb.	.18	—	.22	Redlb.	2.50	—	2.60	Squawvine Rootlb.	.20	—	.25
Pennyroyal, Herblb.	.20	—	.25	Rubidium Bromidelb.			1.75	Squill Root, whitelb.	.12	—	.14
Pepper, black, clean sift .lb.	.18	—	.22	Iodide, 1 oz. v.ea.	2.25	—	2.50	Stillingia Rootlb.	.18	—	.22
Whitelb.	.28	—	.32	Sabadilla Seedlb.	.30	—	.34	Powderedlb.	.23	—	.30
Peppermint Herb, Germ. .lb.	.50	—	.55	Saccharinlb.	2.75	—	3.00	Stone Rootlb.	.20	—	.25
Leaves, pressed, oza. .lb.	.25	—	.30	Saffron, Amer. (Safflower) .lb.	.45	—	.50	Storax, liquidlb.	.45	—	.48
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white .lb.		—	.66	Spanish, true, Valencia .lb.	13.25	—	13.50	Stramonium Leaveslb.	.28	—	.34
Phenacetin, Bayer (lb. 8.00) oz.	1.05	—	1.15	Safrol Leaves, Italianlb.	.26	—	.28	Powderedlb.	.34	—	.39
Phosphorus, Amorphous .lb.	.05	—	.07	Domesticlb.	.32	—	.38	Pressed, oza.lb.	.36	—	.40
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure . .gr.	.05	—	.07	St. John's Breadlb.	.10	—	.12	Seedlb.	.20	—	.22
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr.	.05	—	.07	Salicinlb.	4.65	—	4.90	Powderedlb.	.25	—	.28
Hydrochloridegr.	.03	—	.06	Salollb.	1.60	—	1.80	Strontium Acetateoz.	.11	—	.15
Nitratelb.	.03	—	.06	Sandalwoodlb.	.20	—	.25	Bromidelb.	.80	—	1.20
Pink Root, truelb.	.65	—	.70	Groundlb.	.25	—	.30	Iodideoz.	.32	—	.37
Piperidineoz.	1.00	—	1.00	Sandarac, Gum, cleanlb.	.32	—	.36	Lactateoz.	.12	—	.16
Piperinlb.	.55	—	.65	Santoninlb.	3.50	—	3.75	Nitrate, drylb.	.22	—	.30
Pitch, Burgandy, Amer. .lb.	.10	—	.12	Sar'ap'illa Root, Hon. cut .lb.	.60	—	.65	Granular, C. P.lb.	.50	—	.55
Plaster, calcinedbbl.	1.50	—	2.25	Mexican, cutlb.	.25	—	.28	Salicylatelb.	1.25	—	1.50
True, dentist's sifted .bbl.		—	2.50	Powderedlb.	.30	—	.35	Strophanthus, Seed, brown .lb.	.65	—	.85
Pleurisy Rootlb.	.30	—	.35	Sassafras, Pithoz.	.18	—	.20	Greenlb.		—	
Podophyllin (Resin)lb.	3.50	—	4.00	Barblb.	.20	—	.25	Powderedlb.	1.00	—	1.10
Poke Berrieslb.	.20	—	.22	Saw Palmetto Berrieslb.	.18	—	.20	Strychnine, Acetate, ¼ ths. oz.	1.50	—	1.60
Rootlb.	.16	—	.22	Scammony, Resinoz.	.25	—	.28	Alk., pow'd, ¼ oz. v.oz.	1.15	—	1.15
Powderedlb.	.20	—	.25	Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vialea.	3.00	—	3.30	Nitrate, ¼ oz. v.oz.	1.45	—	1.50
Poppy Headslb.	.45	—	.55	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.ea.	.75	—	1.00	Sulphate, ¼ oz. v.oz.	1.05	—	1.15
Seed, blue (Maw)lb.	.20	—	.22	Senega Rootlb.	.55	—	.75	Sugar of Milk, pow'dlb.	.18	—	.22
Whitelb.	.23	—	.25	Seidlitz Mixturelb.	.18½	—	.23½	1 lb. cartonslb.	.20	—	.25
Potassa, Caustic, comlb.	.12	—	.20	Senna L'ves, Alexandria .lb.	.45	—	.55	Sulfonal, Bayeroz.		—	1.35
White, stickslb.	.32	—	.40	Powderedlb.	.35	—	.40	L & Flb.		—	.60
Potassium, Acetatelb.	.35	—	.40	Tinnevely, selectlb.	.32	—	.36	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. .lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Benzoateoz.	.15	—	.22	Serpentaria (Va. Snake r't) .lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulphonmethyleth, U.S.P. .lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Bichromatelb.	.22	—	.25	Silver, Chlorideoz.	.62	—	.68	Sulphur, Iodidelb.	.35	—	.40
Bicarbonatelb.	.28	—	.32	Cyanideoz.	1.00	—	1.04	Flowersoz.	.02½	—	.04
Bisulphate, cryst.lb.	.32	—	.40	Nitrate, crystoz.	.38	—	.40	Lac., precipitatedlb.	.18	—	.22
C. P.lb.		—	.40	Fused Conesoz.	.43	—	.45	Rolllb.	.02½	—	.04
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar .lb.	.35	—	.38	Stick (Lunar Caustic) .oz.	1.05	—	1.10	Washedlb.	.12	—	.16
Bromidelb.	.75	—	.95	Oxidelb.	1.05	—	1.15	Sunflower Seedslb.	.12	—	.16
Carbonate (Pearl Ash) .lb.	.18	—	.22	Simaruba, Bark of Rootlb.	.24	—	.30	Talcum, powderedlb.	.04	—	.06
C. P.lb.	.40	—	.45	Powderedlb.	.29	—	.34	Purifiedlb.	.16	—	.20
Refined (Sal Tartar) .lb.	.20	—	.25	Skunk Cabbagelb.	.20	—	.25	Tamarindskegs	2.80	—	3.00
Chloratelb.	.40	—	.50	Snakeroot, Canadalb.	.40	—	.60	Tar Barbadoesgal.	.60	—	.70
Powderedlb.	.41	—	.51	Soap, Castile, greenbox	3.50	—	3.75	No. Carolina, pt. cans. doz.		—	.85
Purified and gran.lb.	.42	—	.52	Mottled, genuinebox	5.50	—	5.75	Tartar Emeticlb.	.46	—	.56
Chloride, C. P.lb.	.25	—	.30	White, Conti'sbox	5.50	—	5.75	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car. .lb.	.50	—	.65
Citratelb.	.75	—	.85	Powderedlb.	.30	—	.35	Thymollb.	8.50	—	9.00
Glycerophosphateoz.	.15	—	.25	Soap Tree Bark, wholelb.	.20	—	.24	Iodide, U. S. P.lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Hypophosphitelb.	1.10	—	1.25	Cutlb.	.21	—	.25	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra .lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Iodidelb.	3.20	—	3.80	Powderedlb.	.21	—	.25	Aleppo, No. 1lb.	2.10	—	2.30
Lactophosphatelb.	.20	—	.24	Soda Ashlb.	.03	—	.05	Powderedlb.	1.65	—	2.35
Nitratelb.	.10	—	.14	Caustic, purified, fusedlb.	.25	—	.30	Turpentine, Chian, gen.lb.	.33	—	.38
Powderedlb.	.11	—	.15	Sodium, Acetatelb.	.15	—	.34	Venicelb.	.44	—	.50
C. P.lb.	.25	—	.30	Arsenate, purelb.	.20	—	.55	Artificiallb.	.15	—	.18
Permanganatelb.	.65	—	.70	Benzozatelb.	1.90	—	2.00	Uva Ursilb.	.10	—	.14
Pure, powderedlb.	.71	—	.76	From True Benzoic A. lb.	.02½	—	.05	Valerian Root, Englishlb.	.85	—	.90
Prussiate, redlb.	.65	—	.70	Bicarbonatelb.	.10	—	.14	Powderedlb.	.95	—	1.00
Yellowlb.	.55	—	.60	Bichromatelb.	.18	—	.22	Germanlb.	.35	—	.40
Salicylateoz.	.12	—	.15	Bitartratelb.	.80	—	.90	Powderedlb.	.40	—	.45
Sulphate, powderedlb.	.18	—	.20	Bromidelb.	.76	—	.85	Vanillinoz.	.55	—	.65
C. P.lb.	.28	—	.32	Carbon. (Sal Soda), 100 lbs. .lb.	1.00	—	1.50	Veratrum Viride, Rootlb.	.15	—	.20
Sulphidelb.	.24	—	.32	C. P., cryst., U.S.P.lb.	.12	—	.18	Verigris, pow'd, purelb.	.45	—	.50
Tartrate, Powdered (Sol .lb.	.65	—	.75	Dried, purifiedlb.	.16	—	.18	Wahoo, Bark of Rootlb.	.48	—	.53
uble Tartar)lb.		—		Granulatedlb.	.02½	—	.04	Bark of Treelb.	.25	—	.35
Powder, Dover's, U. S. P. lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Chloratelb.	.22	—	.32	Way Baylb.	.28	—	.32
Prickly Ash Barklb.	.25	—	.30	Chloride, C.P.lb.	.18	—	.20	Bees, yellowlb.	.40	—	.46
Powderedlb.	.32	—	.37	Cinnamateoz.	.28	—	.32	Whitelb.	.45	—	.65
Berrieslb.	.22	—	.28	Citratelb.	.70	—	.85	Carnauba, No. 1lb.	.60	—	.65
Pulsatilla Herblb.	1.45	—	1.65	Glycerophosphate, 75% .oz.	.16	—	.20	Japanlb.	.20	—	.25
Pumpkin Seedlb.	.20	—	.25	Hypophosphitelb.	.90	—	1.10	White Hellebore, Rootlb.	.09	—	.14
Quassia, raspedlb.	.08	—	.11	Hyposulphite, cryst.lb.	.04	—	.06	Powderedlb.	.12	—	.15
Powderedlb.	.15	—	.25	Kegs, 112 lbs.lb.	.02½	—	.03	White Fine Barklb.	.15	—	.20
Quebracho Barklb.	.25	—	.30	Granularlb.	.02½	—	.06	Wild Cherry Barklb.	.12	—	.16
Quince Seedlb.	.90	—	1.10	Iodide (oz. 37—42)lb.	4.40	—	4.65	Groundlb.	.14	—	.18
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.oz.	.65	—	.70	Lactophosphateoz.	.14	—	.18	Willow Bark, blacklb.	.18	—	.25
Sulph.lb.	.45	—	.60	Phosphate, cryst.lb.	.07	—	.10	Whitelb.		—	
Quinine Alkaloidoz.	.66	—	.70	Pure granulatedlb.	.11	—	.13	Witch Hazel, Extract,gal.	.70	—	.80
Acetateoz.	.68	—	.72	Recrystallizedlb.	.22	—	.24	Barrelgal.	.55	—	.65
Bimuriateoz.	.69	—	.72	Driedlb.	.45	—	.50	Wormseed (Chenopodium) .lb.	.16	—	.18
Bisulphateoz.	.34	—	.38	Salicylatelb.	1.90	—	2.05	Levant (Santonica)lb.	.80	—	.85
Carbolateoz.	.80	—	.84	From Oil Wintergr'n .lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Wormwood, bulklb.	.20	—	.25
Hydrobromideoz.	.60	—	.65	Silicate, drylb.	.12	—	.20	Yerba Santalb.	.25	—	.30
Hydrochlorideoz.	.58	—	.63	Liquidlb.	.04	—	.08	Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots. .lb.	.28	—	.32
Lactateoz.	.66	—	.71	Sulphate (Sal Glauber)lb.	.03	—	.04	Bromideoz.	.10	—	.14
Salicylateoz.	.59	—	.64	Pure cryst.lb.	.08	—	.10	Chloride, fusedlb.	.40	—	.45
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins .oz.	.26½	—	.30	Drylb.	.08	—	.12	Granulatedlb.	.30	—	.40
5 oz. tinsoz.	.31	—	.34	Sulphidelb.	.35	—	.40	Medicinallb.		—	
1 oz. vialslb.	.34	—	.37	Sulphocarb (S'phen.)lb.	.57	—	.70	Iodideoz.	.37	—	.40
Tannatelb.	.35	—	.40	(Rochelle Salt)lb.	.20½	—	.25½	Hypophosphiteoz.	.25	—	.30
Valeratelb.	.63	—	.65	Spermint Leaves, oza.lb.	.34	—	.38	Lactophosphateoz.		—	
Rape Seed, Englishlb.	.12	—	.14	Spermaceti, cakeslb.	.36	—	.38	Metallic, C.P.lb.	.45	—	.60
Germanlb.	.10	—	.12	Spikenard Rootlb.	.25	—	.35	Gran., free from As. .lb.	.45	—	.60
Red Saunderslb.	.10	—	.10	Spruce Gumlb.	1.00	—	1.10	Oxide, American U.S.P. .lb.	.16	—	.22
Resin, commonlb.	.04	—	.06	Extralb.	1.50	—	1.65	Eng. Hubbuck'slb.	.50	—	.55
Good, strained, per 280 lbs. .lb.		—		Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P. .lb.	.54	—	.69	Permanganateoz.	.45	—	.60
Powderedlb.	.11	—	.16					Phosphaneoz.	.20	—	.25
Resorcin, pure whitelb.	1.65	—	1.75					Salicylateoz.	.12	—	.14
Rhubarb, Cantonlb.	.80	—	.90					Sulphate, crystalslb.	.06½	—	.09
Clippingslb.	.25	—	.45					C. P.lb.	.15	—	.18
Powderedlb.	.60	—	.90					Driedlb.	.25	—	.35

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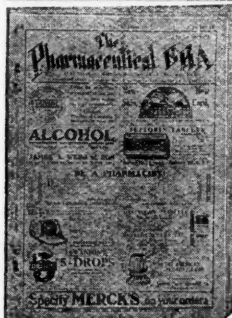


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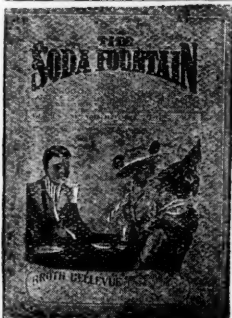
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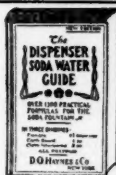
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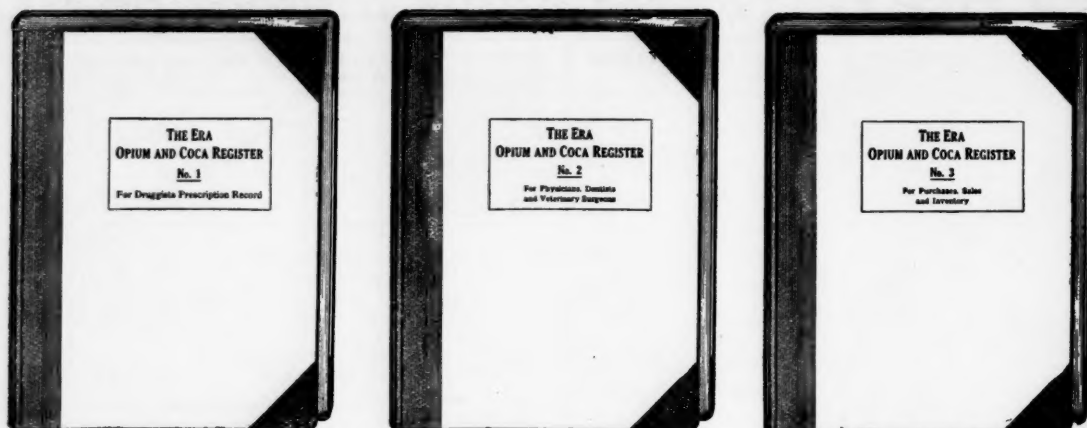
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